

'I lost my girl. I turned a somersault under water and kicked in the glass. I was gulping

Open door holds key for ferry inquiry

By Rodney Cowton, Transport Correspondent

The loss of the Herald of Free Enterprise seems to have been the result of a combination of circumstances which turned an unwise practice into a disastrous one.

It is clear that the bow doors of the ferry were open, but officers who have served on ferries say it is common practice for them to sail in harbour with the doors open.

It was not regarded as dangerous, because there was normally about 8ft of clearance between the deck level and the level of a calm sea in port.

One naval architect said yesterday that although it would be contrary to regulations, in good weather a ferry could probably cross the Channel with its bow doors open without incident.

It is not clear why the doors were open. There were reports from passengers that the crew was having difficulty closing the doors, and was even using sledgehammers on them.

The bow doors lead directly on to the car deck and everyone is agreed that once sea-water starts to get into the deck a ferry becomes vulnerable; the lack of bulkheads there means water can swirl about freely creating stresses and instability.

'Commonsense' to close doors

Two masters of cross-Channel ferries said they were not aware of any regulation requiring them to close the bow doors as they left the berth. One said: "You do so anyway. It is commonsense."

The opening and closing of many water-tight doors on ships have to be entered in the ship's log, but both masters said the closing of the bow door did not have to be logged.

The question which the public inquiry into the accident will have to answer is: what was it that went wrong and caused the sea to enter through the open bow doors?

Four theories were being advanced:

- The ship struck a sandbank or other obstacle which may have caused damage below the water line and may have caused it to heel over and allowed water into the bow doors.

However, reports from those aboard the ferry give no evidence that they were aware of any such incident. The portside is buried in the sand and it is, therefore, not possible to be certain that it has not been damaged.

● There may have been a fault in the ballast system which caused the ship to sit lower in the sea or heel over.

● The ship may have been deliberately ballasted so that the bow was lying deeper in the water than usual.

That would have been done in certain tide conditions to give her a good position against the loading ramp, but it could have made her more likely to take in water as she moved away from the ramp.

● The Herald may have heeled and taken on board sea-water as she accelerated to get through fast cross-currents at the entrance to the harbour.

Dr Ronald Cameron, a naval architect who works at Glasgow University and was an assessor in the inquiry into the collision of two ferries off Harwich in 1983, said the Herald of Free Enterprise was a first-class ship.

In addition to the double-skinned bottom which was normal, the sides of the ship in the main machinery areas were also double-skinned, which was less usual.

He said one of the characteristics of such accidents was that there were several causes. He thought it was unlikely that the fact that the bow doors were open would alone have been enough to precipitate the capsizing.

One possibility was that there might have been a problem with the ballast system, which could have caused

changes in the trim of the ship without it being noticed.

The ballast system is manually controlled from the engine room, and the trim of the ship is adjusted by altering the amounts of water in different tanks below the car decks.

There are gauges in the engine room which record the condition of each tank. There is also an instrument on the bridge called an inclinometer which enables officers to see whether the ship is heeling to one side or another.

Dr Cameron thought also that the inquiry would study the disposition of the load on the car deck to see whether that could have contributed to making the ship unstable.

Although ships such as the Herald of Free Enterprise become extremely unstable when sea gets into the car deck, they should be able to cope with damage below that level.

The lower decks have water-tight compartments and the design has to meet requirements that any two adjacent water-tight compartments may rupture without the ship being overwhelmed.

The Herald of Free Enterprise was built in West Germany at the Bremerhaven shipyard of Schichau-Unterweser. The company said last night that it had too little information on the disaster to be able to comment.

An American Coastguard Inspector, Commander Jack McGowan, said yesterday a ferry such as the Herald of Free Enterprise would not have been allowed to operate in American waters, because it would not meet their standards.

He said American vessels had a variety of design features that would contain flooding. Those included bulkheads below the vehicle deck, watertight doors and bilge pumps.

However, a British marine expert said British passenger ferries had all those features.

In 1984 the International Maritime Organization produced a report on roll-on-roll-off ferries, in which it quoted accident figures from a Norwegian study.

That study analysed 341 shipping casualties between 1965 and 1982, including 36 where the ship was a total loss. The study showed that 43 per cent of total losses were caused by shifting cargo and 25 per cent by collision.

Regarding passenger ferries it said that they had a relatively low number of incidents involving serious damage or total loss compared with purely freight roll-on-roll-off vessels.

Another possibility put forward was that a new method of calculating the relative safety of a ship design might be adopted.

For more than 10 years there have been two methods of assessing safety, the traditional "deterministic calculation" and the so-called probabilistic calculation which some naval architects think gives a more realistic assessment.

The Herald of Free Enterprise was to have entered dock within the next week for an annual overhaul.

heavy seas, but other vessels have been lost through water entering doors.

Among these were the Stralsunda, which sank off the coast of Tasmania when the stern door was opened as the ship approached land, and the Seaspeed Dora, which capsized in 1977 when a movement of cargo caused the ship to list, allowing water to enter through an open bunkering door.

Townsend Thoresen's European Gateway, which was lost in 1982, sank rapidly as a result of a collision with a

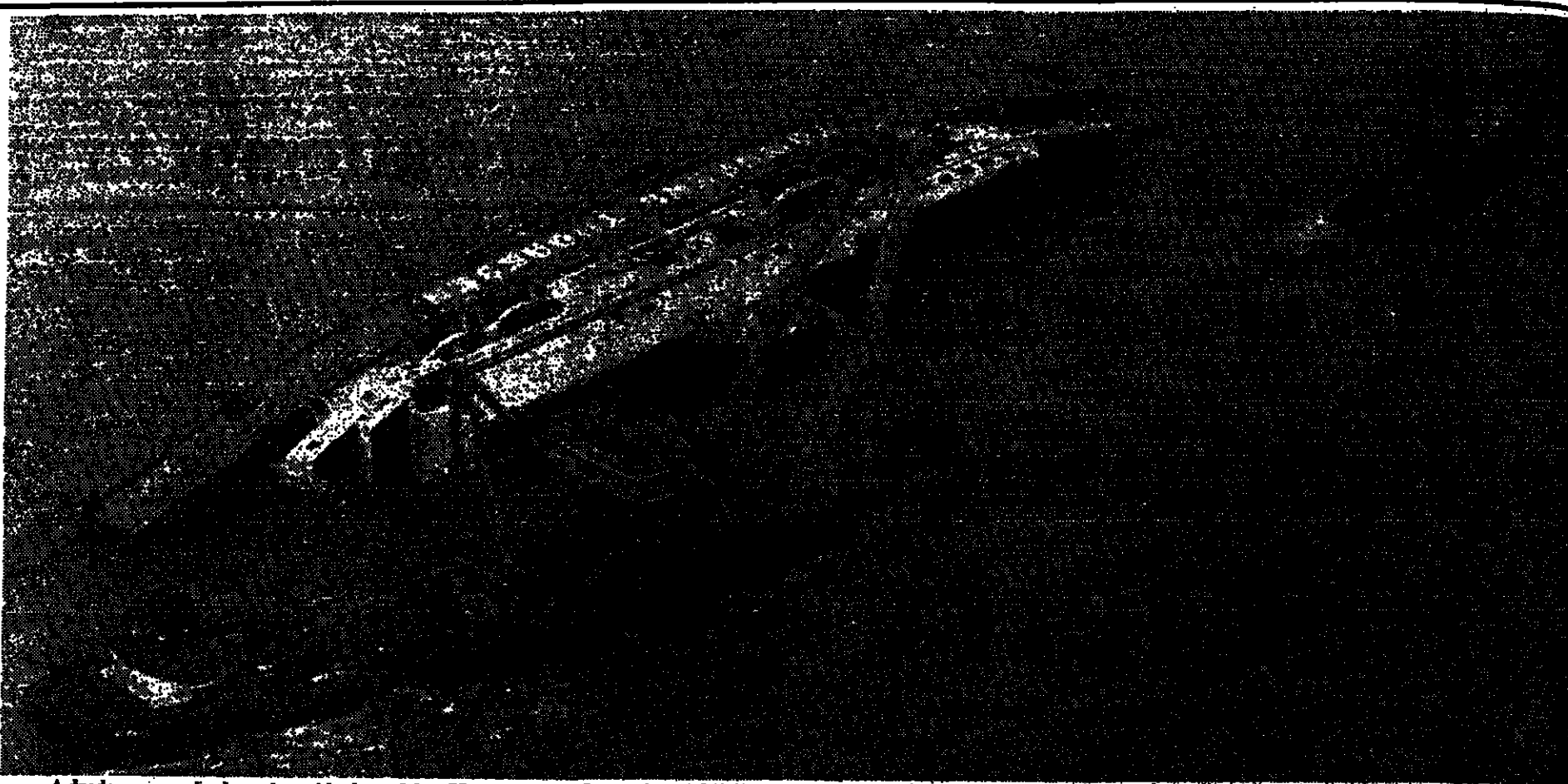
Sealink vessel in the North Sea. The same fate befell the Jolly Azurro in 1978, the Collo in 1980, the Tolan in 1980, the Sloman Ranger 1980, and the Mont Louis in 1984.

Among roll-on, roll-off ("oro") ships which were lost after a shift of cargo are the Espresso Sardegna, which sank in the Mediterranean in 1973, the Zenobia in 1980, and the Mekhanik Tarasov, which was lost in the Black Sea in very bad weather in 1980.

Mr David Jenkins, an Isle of Wight-based naval archi-

tect, yesterday listed several factors which he said had to be borne in mind when assessing their safety record. "Roro ships formed a 'very high percentage' of the world's shipping and they made a vast number of crossings through the world's busiest and most crowded shipping lanes, which meant that accidents were statistically more likely to occur."

The design of the ships, which made them more vulnerable than conventional ships, was central to their efficiency as a vehicle ferries.



A dredger moves in close alongside the stricken Herald of Free Enterprise, searching the sea bed for debris which could give a clue to the disaster (Photograph: Arthur Steel).

How the doors work Alarm bells and lights alert officers

By Robin Young

Townsend Thoresen yesterday staged a demonstration of the operation of the bow doors on the Pride of Free Enterprise, sister ship to the stricken Herald of Free Enterprise. The demonstration was to counter reports that the doors might have been accidentally left open, or might have sprung open in the accident.

The ships of the Spirit of Free Enterprise class have double-door systems which are operated automatically by one crewman standing at a control panel at the side of the car deck.

The doors are opened and closed by hydraulic rams, and secured at the centre by twin pairs of double cleats, and at top and bottom by three locking pins on each door. It takes about a minute for the motors to unlock and open each set of doors, and while the outer doors are opened an alarm bell rings continuously and a flashing light revolves on the car deck.

The steel doors are about 4 ins thick, and designed like

lock gates so that the greater the pressure of water against them, the more tightly they are closed.

The opening and closing of the doors is the responsibility of the ship's first officer, who has charge of the loading deck while in harbour. He is in touch with the bridge by telephone when at the stern doors, and by an extension line telephone when at the bow, where there is no handset permanently installed.

Townsend Thoresen said yesterday that correct procedure was for the doors to be closed before the ship went into open sea, though they could not be closed while the ship was at berth with a loading ramp in place. "The fingers of the ramp have to be raised and the ship moved away before the doors can be closed."

Townsend Thoresen crew members said that it was common practice to keep both bow and stern doors open in harbour to ventilate the ship from the fumes caused by vehicles in loading.

The ballasting of the ship is

also part of the responsibility of the first officer when loading the ship, passing information to the master on the bridge about the number of vehicles and their distribution on the car deck so the master can give instructions to the engine room to trim the ship's sea ballast as required.

Ships like the Herald of Free Enterprise have automatic keeling tank systems which operate while in port and during loading to keep the ship on an even keel from side to side. This system is closed down when the ship sails.

Because of the size of the port and berths at Zeebrugge the fore and aft ballasting on larger vessels like the Herald of Free Enterprise has to be specially adjusted.

Townsend Thoresen employees are angry about reports that the ferries have been having trouble with their door systems for months, and that crewmen have been using sledgehammers to drive the locks into place. "As you can see, with automatic locks powered by huge hydraulic

rams, it simply would not work anyway", a crewman.

It has also been suggested that unlash vehicles in the car deck contributed to the ship's instability and its sudden capsizing. It is accepted practice that vehicles are lashed down at the discretion of the ship's officers, particularly when rough weather is forecast, or when vehicles are judged to be so top-heavy as to require special attention.

The weather on Friday night was calm and it is unlikely that any vehicles, except some large container lorries, were lashed.

The normal clearance from sea level to the bow doors is about 8 ft when the ship is leaving Zeebrugge, less than when leaving other ports. Townsend Thoresen said yesterday that the company accepted that the sudden capsizing of the ferry was caused by "a massive ingress of water through the bow doors", but said the company could offer no explanation of how the doors came to be open, or how their level came to be so low that water could come in through them.

Insurance likely to cost millions

By Richard Thomson

The insurance costs arising from Friday's Channel ferry disaster look set to run into many millions of pounds, but could soar if dependants of people lost in the sinking decide to sue Townsend Thoresen, the ferry company, for negligence.

The ferry company is also likely to be under pressure to replace cars and lorries whose owners' insurance policies did not cover loss at sea, while potentially huge insurance claims could result from lost lorry cargoes.

The claims of individuals could take a long time to settle. Under the Athens Convention, which limits the liability of shippers to personal loss by crew or passengers, the maximum liability of a shipping company in the event of a passenger's death is about £35,000. Higher limits could apply in Belgium, which has not ratified the treaty.

Passenger liability on the Herald of Free Enterprise is insured through the Standard Club, one of the mutual insurance organizations run by ship-owners.

Dependants of lost passengers may, however, choose to await the outcome of an inquiry. If the subsequent report gives them grounds, they could sue the ferry company for negligence. That would almost certainly involve Townsend Thoresen in far higher costs.

Until it is known what cargoes were being carried by the lorries, the insurance cost cannot be calculated. These are normally insured separately by the owners of the cargo rather than by the ferry or lorry operators. "All you need is one lorry full of antiques, and the cargo claims could be astronomical", Lloyd's said.

The hull of the Herald of Enterprise was insured for £25 million through Proteus, an insurance subsidiary of P&O which is the parent company of Townsend Thoresen.

Footing the bill, page 12

Crew of ferry quizzed by police

Continued from page 1

least one containing toxic chemicals, had escaped from a lorry in the cargo hold of the capsized ship, but officials said some of the drums was leaking and the situation was under control.

Mr Ford said he had spoken to the ship's captain, who is in hospital with a punctured lung.

Mr Ford said the company saw no reason to pull the Herald's sister ships in the Townsend Thoresen fleet out of operation or to revise their sailing procedures.

There were no design faults in the ferries, and nothing which cast doubt on their seaworthiness. Maritime experts said this suggested the doomed ferry had not been operating "normally".

There is still no official explanation for the disaster, but the emerging theory is that the ferry, moved out of Zeebrugge with the loading doors still open, and that water rushed in as the vessel was making a sharp turn. The ship capsized and came to rest on its side on a sandbank.

However, the port authorities discount suggestions that it struck the sandbank or collided with any object. Soundings in the harbour mouth show that the channel is clear.

Mr Ford said the salvage operation could take several weeks, depending on luck and the weather.

Mr John Moore, Secretary of State for Transport, who visited Zeebrugge on Saturday, is to make a statement in the Commons today.

Mrs Thatcher, accompanied by Dr Wilfrid Mariens, the Belgian Prime Minister, flew over the wreck in a helicopter at the weekend and visited the survivors in hospital.

Dull grind from cars in wreck

Continued from page 1

usually possible to make a good guess about what went wrong. But here, there seemed to be absolutely nothing to worry, an experienced skipper."

Going through his charts as a helicopter hovered overhead, the captain traced the route the ferry would have taken out through the port.

"The only thing I can imagine is that she may have heeled over too sharply when changing course. If it's true that the main doors were sometimes left open as she cleared harbour, the sea would have rushed in and overwhelmed her."

A deckhand said in Flemish that he had heard a rumour — one of many going round — that a juggernaut lorry on board may have broken free and shifted the ferry's weight at the moment she changed course. "Shallow draught ships like that don't take a lot to unbalance."

Salvaging the wreck would be a comparatively routine job; a matter of a few weeks depending on the fickle weather off the coast.

Freight drivers launch protest

Lorry drivers on the Townsend-Thoresen route from the northern French port of Le Havre yesterday staged a demonstration when the ferry docked at Portsmouth, blocking a gangway and holding up yesterday's ferry for an hour.

The drivers claim their accommodation on the vessel was poor, and that they were being treated as second-class passengers. They are demanding better conditions and higher pay.

Eurotunnel gets timely but unwanted boost

The unprecedented Channel ferry disaster is certain to undermine opposition to the rival Channel tunnel. Opponents have contrasted claims that the tunnel would be inherently unsafe with the hitherto safe operation of the ferry crossing.

It is also likely to give an unwanted but timely boost to the Eurotunnel consortium, which needs to raise more than £750 million in share capital this summer amid fears that it might miss its target.

Eurotunnel was anxious not to capitalize on the accident yesterday. Its new British chairman, Mr Alastair Morton, declined any comment on the implications of what he called "a terrible tragedy".

But the Consumer Affairs

Minister, Mr Michael Howard, MP for the ferry port of Folkestone where the tunnel terminal will be built, told The Times yesterday that the tunnel could be viewed more favourably as a result of the accident.

Stock Exchange market makers expect to mark down the price of shares in P&O, which bought European Ferries, the parent of Townsend Thoresen, last month, when the Exchange opens this morning.

But any sharp fall in value of the £2.4-billion group is likely to be short-lived. The accident will have only limited short-term operating effect on Townsend Thoresen.

P&O is also insured against any employee negligence as well as for conventional risks.

Threat to £85m investment Super-ferries

An £85 million investment by Townsend Thoresen in two new super-ferries could be jeopardized by the Herald of Free Enterprise disaster.

The company is building the Pride of Dover and the Pride of Calais in an attempt to combat the threat of a 28-minute crossing time promised by the Channel tunnel.

The new 26,000-ton ships could cross in 75 minutes, with running costs no higher than conventional vessels that now take 90 minutes to complete the route.

Speed improvements are due to advances in hull, engine and propeller design, but safety precautions are exactly the same as on the Herald of Free Enterprise. Miss Karen Martin, of Townsend Thoresen, said: "A side-moving four door system would be used with one operator and one supervisor."

Yesterday, Townsend Thoresen said that it had no plans to delay the introduction of either of the new vessels designed by the team responsible for the Herald of Free Enterprise, led by Mr Jim Ayers.

The Pride of Dover, launched last September, is currently being fitted out at the Bremerhaven shipyard of Schichau-Unterweser in West Germany and her sister ship, the Pride of Calais, is being built at the same yard. They are intended to go into service next month and in November respectively.

With almost double the capacity of the Herald of Free Enterprise, both super-ferries will be able to carry 2,300 passengers and 650 cars, or an equivalent mix of cars, caravans, coaches and lorries.

It has been suggested that a third super-ferry could be made soon and several other vessels in use on the Dover to Zeebrugge route have been "jumboized" by the addition of extra car decks.

The problem with through-decks is in ballasting if sea water gets in. The vehicles are

Boats still sailing without list of names

The Spirit of Free Enterprise is an identical Townsend Thoresen ferry to the one which foundered on Friday night.

Minutes before it left Dover for the 1pm Calais sailing yesterday passengers were still buying tickets and boarding, with no names having been taken. The saleswoman said this was usual, although the biggest complaint of families still waiting for missing relatives was the lack of a list of passenger names.

Mr Ron Atkins of Dover, anxiously awaiting news of a relative in Dover yesterday, said: "There are no lists and we have not been given names of anybody, not even crew members."

No visible chains or other restraining equipment were

attached to vehicles before yesterday's sailing.

"They only put chains on when the sea is rough", a coach courier who travels across the Channel every week said, adding that it was common for ferry drivers to remain in their cabs for the entire trip.

The ferries often leave port before the doors are fully closed, he said. "I think they often leave them open when they are late leaving."

Townsend Thoresen failed to announce when it was safe for passengers to go down in the car deck again, he said.

Many of 195 passengers yesterday were German. The ferry would have gone to Zeebrugge normally. Now they are going to Germany by air, and some are being taken to hospital.

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Survivors 1

Belgian Capt by his

Dull grind from cars in wreck

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The history of car ferry tragedies

for air and facing the ceiling. It was pandemonium, people were shouting and screaming'

Survivors relive the terror and the bravery

By David Cross

Survivors arriving home yesterday from the stricken Herald of Free Enterprise described how passengers and crew had helped each other to escape in the dark icy water which suddenly engulfed the capsized ship.

As the ferry rolled on its side and walls became floors flooded with rapidly rising water, one man who had spinal injuries carried his daughter aged four months in his teeth.

Mr Stan Mason, aged 23, of Wigan, Lancashire, said: "I reached out and grabbed my wife's arm but she slipped out of my grasp. I got hold of the baby between my teeth and climbed over tables and

As the ferry rolled she found herself hanging on to a door panel. "The water came up over me and I was sucked into it. I kept yelling to my boy friend 'Are you all right?' and he was yelling to me. I haven't seen him since."

A crew member helped to pull her on to a shelf. "I gathered up two children - a boy, Christopher who was about 11 months, and his sister Claire, aged nine. "Claire said she was going to die and I told her not to be silly. Their mum and dad were near by in the water, but the father was bleeding very badly from his arms and head. I just spent the time talking to Claire and cuddling the baby."

Claire said she could not understand why she was going to die as she had always been good and had never told a lie. "I said she was not going to die," Miss Haines said.

"Eventually we had five children on the ledge. The others were an 18-month-old baby, a girl of about two and a four-year-old boy."

Too weak to climb up a rope Miss Haines and other survivors, including the children, were winched up in a basket or climbed a rope ladder. Miss Haines, who had taken off two pullovers because they were dragging her under, stood shivering in a bra and jeans.

She said that some women had tried to climb out with their handbags and shopping. "I just dumped everything."

Mr Clifford Byrne, aged 22, and Mr Andrew Simons, aged 30, rescued a girl aged two and reunited her with her mother. They had hauled themselves up banisters as the water rose and met a man standing in deep water in a lounge and holding the girl.

Mr Simons, a self-employed motor mechanic from Tooting Bec, south-west London, said: "He was too cold to move. Cliff and I managed to get a hand to the child and we got her out of the water." Rescuers smashed a port hole to reach her.

Able Seaman Eamon Fulton, aged 19, a Royal Navy diver, said three lorry drivers were hauled out alive, but a fourth let go before rescuers could reach him. "He was so tired he could not hold on. There were so many bodies."

Lance Corporal Philip Wilson, one of 52 British Servicemen and their families based in West Germany who were on board, saw four men trapped in lower decks taking turns to hold the head of an elderly woman above water.

Other survivors spoke of a man who acted as a bridge to allow his wife and daughter to

crawl out. He refused to leave the ferry, saying there were more people who needed help. He has not been found.

Miss Rebecca Curbley, aged 18, a student of St Leonards, East Sussex, said her grandmother disappeared after trying to help someone in a wheelchair. "The boat was going over and I don't think she realized what was happening. A wheelchair suddenly went past with someone in it and my grandmother instinctively put out her hand. She was carried away and we didn't see her again."

Miss Curbley said people appeared to have been drinking when the ferry started to roll because they began to cheer and shout. But panic set in as they realized what was happening.

We had to use the seats as a climbing frame, the water was coming in. It was a race against time. At one point I went under water and blacked out. My mum was behind me and she pushed me up to some metal railings which I was able to hold on to.

Another survivor, who lost his girl friend, Miss Christine Young, aged 32, somersaulted under water to pick out a window. Mr Terry Mead, aged 37, of Sittingbourne, Kent, who was one of the first of 192 survivors to arrive back at Gatwick in a British Caledonian DC10, said there was a sudden explosion when the windows went.

"The restaurant filled up in a few seconds. I lost my girl."

turned a somersault under water and kicked in the glass. I found myself gulping for air facing the ceiling of the television room. It was pandemonium. People were shouting and screaming."

Yesterday the survivors, many injured, were led into an arrival lounge at Gatwick to be reunited with relatives. They were wrapped in blankets.

Only two small children were among the party. One baby gazed in bewilderment at television lights.

A youth was asked how it felt to be alive. Waving a clenched fist like a football salute, he grinned and said: "Fantastic, brilliant."

At Dover, where about 20 crew survivors returned from Belgium by ferry, there were angry scenes as reporters tried to talk to them. A cameraman was injured and a car window shattered outside a Townsend Thoresen office.

Special prayers were offered at a parish church yesterday for a boy aged eight who lost his parents and grandparents in the ferry disaster and is now lying in a Belgian hospital with two broken legs.

It was the first trip abroad for Martin Hartley, travelling with his father Richard, his grandparents, Joe and Elsie Hartley, and his mother, Hazel, who was in a wheelchair crippled by arthritis.

The small former mining community in Cotnamhay, near Ilkeston, Derbyshire, was stunned by the tragedy.

The Vicar of Christ Church, the Rev Leslie Walker, said: "This is a terrible tragedy which has affected everyone living here."

Until a week ago Martin and his parents lived in Dovedale Circle, one of three council estates in Cotnamhay, but then they moved to a ground floor council flat just over a mile away in Critchley Street, Ilkeston, because of his mother's illness.

Mr John Flindall, acting headmaster of Cotnamhay Infant and Junior School, which Martin left at half term, said: "He is a smashing lad, full of energy and adventure like any eight-year-old."

"He is a lad who loved

warmth and very often would play football and then rush in for a quick cuddle with the trolley ladies. How he is going to handle losing his four closest relatives is something none of us can begin to comprehend."

Martin's father was an ice cream salesman who during the summer daily arrived at the corner of the school playing field to sell ice to the children. The young boy's step-brother, Lance, the only child from his mother's previous marriage, yesterday flew to Belgium.

detached house reads: "I'm the captain of this ship, and I have my wife's permission to say so."

Yesterday, most of his friends and neighbours kept a friendly silence. But one neighbour who has known the family for eight or nine years said that when he crossed the Channel he tried to make sure it was on Captain Lewry's vessel.

Captain Lewry began his service with the ferry company after leaving BP, where he had served on deep sea vessels.

He has been one of the six masters of the Herald since the vessel came into service six years ago. The ship has three crews, and six masters, who work a rota system.

"Captain Lewry is described by colleagues as 'one of the most affable, amiable and helpful skippers we have'. Officers who have sailed with him said yesterday that he was a thoroughly conscientious and very experienced seaman.

The following list of crew survivors was issued by Townsend Thoresen yesterday:

Officers: D. Lewry, Master; L. Sable, Chief Officer; P. Morter, 2nd Officer; N. Ray, 2nd Engineer; M. Mordue, 3rd Engineer; K. Brown, 4th Engineer. Foreign exchange cashier: D. Matthews. Deck ratings: T. Ayling, bosun; M. Tracy, Carpenter; M.V. Stanley, Assistant Bosun; E.M. Poteriton, Deck Store-keeper; T.H. Wilson, Quartermaster. The following are all SGIA: L. Cornelius, A.G. Down, S.J. Greenaway, B.J. Kendall, P.R. Naisbitt,

M.A. Squire and W.S. Walker. Catering ratings: Stewards: G.L. Cook, J.C. Leslie and M.P.E. Thompson; Stewards: M.J. Barnes, C.A. Bush, T.R. Bushby, J.E. Butler, P. Cormack, N.W. Delo, H. Graham, K.G. Hollingsbee, J.K. Jackson, G. Merricks, D.J. Morgan-John, M.G. Stuckler and E.J. Tracey. Others: P.M. White, Chief Cook; D. Wyman, Catering Boy; R.M. Currier, Cook; D.R. Hawken, DFS Steward; S.A. Homewood, Assistant Purser; J.L. Hudson, Senior Barman and C.A. Smith, Assistant Purser.

treacherous missiles. Friends, parents, children suddenly disappeared into the blackness. Glass shattered above and below, icy water rushed in through every crack of the Herald of Free Enterprise.

"If people have only seconds to react they are not going to be able to reason or rationalize and try to save women and children first," Dr Dennis Friedman, a consultant psychiatrist, said.

"They would feel completely helpless and be too traumatized by the event to have



Bewildered looks on the faces of children who were among 192 survivors arriving at Gatwick airport on a British Caledonian jet yesterday after their ordeal on the stricken ferry (Photographs by Peter Trievnor and Tim Bishop).

Prayers for a boy with 'nothing left'

By Ian Smith

Special prayers were offered at a parish church yesterday for a boy aged eight who lost his parents and grandparents in the ferry disaster and is now lying in a Belgian hospital with two broken legs.

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"He is a lad who loved

Drowned soldier was due to marry

By a Staff Reporter

One of those drowned was Lance Corporal Guy Thomas who was returning home for his wedding next Saturday.

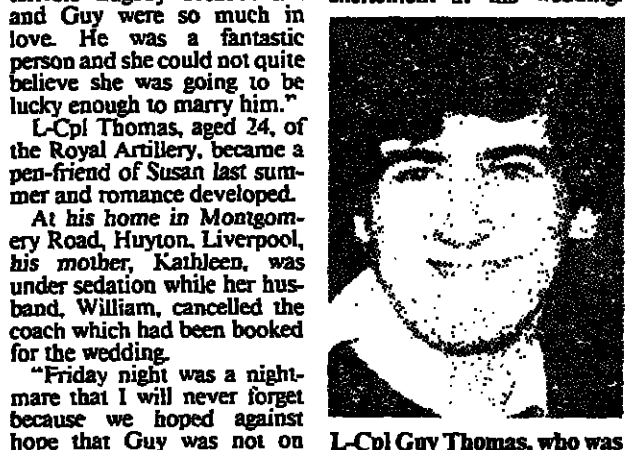
Last night his fiancée, Miss Susan Lambert, aged 22, a Heathrow Airport shop supervisor, was devastated by the news. Hours earlier she had been completing plans for the couple's white wedding at St Dunstan's Church, Feltham, west London.

At the family home in Southern Avenue, Feltham, her older sister Julie, aged 27, said: "She's absolutely heartbroken. She has suffered a terrible tragedy because she and Guy were so much in love. He was a fantastic person and she could not quite believe he was going to be lucky enough to marry him."

L-Cpl Thomas, aged 24, of the Royal Artillery, became a pen-friend of Susan last summer and romance developed.

At his home in Montgomery Road, Hutton, Liverpool, his mother, Kathleen, was under sedation while her husband, William, cancelled the coach which had been booked for the wedding.

"Friday night was a nightmare that I will never forget because we hoped against hope that Guy was not on board and spent hours that



L-Cpl Guy Thomas, who was due to marry this week.

Survivors facing long-term trauma

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

The boy who lost four members of his family in the ferry tragedy will have to cope with both bereavement and the emotional toll of surviving a disaster without his parents.

Martin Hartley, aged eight, who broke two legs and lost his mother, father and grandparents, may take months or years to get over the natural response to such a tragedy, which may involve repeated nightmares, difficulties in sleeping and an overwhelming feeling of guilt.

"Even relatives and friends often fail to realize how long it takes to get over such an event. They expect people to get over it within a few weeks," Mr John Crook, director of social services at Bradford, said.

Mr Crook, who had to deal with the psychological aftermath of the Bradford stadium fire victims, said that some people were still struggling to get over the event 18 months later, and many had needed psychiatric care and counselling.

Mr Crook emphasized that most people get through the experience within a few months but other difficulties could get worse.

"Research from events such as the Birmingham pub bombing shows that there is usually increased absenteeism and people become more accident-prone."

One of the most common reactions immediately after a disaster is a sense of euphoria in survivors. "People feel that just being alive is a marvellous experience. They feel exuberant and are extremely talkative and anxious to describe what has happened," Mr James Thompson, senior lecturer in psychology at the Middlesex Hospital, said.

One man interviewed after the ferry disaster said that the news that his wife was alive and well was the best thing that had ever happened in his life.

But that feeling can be mixed with the first feelings of bereavement and then superseded by feelings of guilt because other people have died, Mr Thompson said.

Most victims of disasters show one of two types of behaviour: many get into an immediate panic and start shouting and screaming and behaving hysterically. Dr Dennis Friedman, consultant psychiatrist, said.

"But when they are rescued

Grief as relatives identify victims

By a Staff Reporter

Grief-stricken relatives were returning to Britain last night after the harrowing ordeal of identifying the bodies of the victims lying in a Zeebrugge sports hall.

One young woman broke down, sobbing hysterically and screaming "Why? Why?" As she was being comforted, a young man with her vented his anger by thumping the side of a Townsend Thoresen minibus.

The emotional outburst brought tears to the eyes of some hardened members of the international press corps who watched the sad spectacle in silence.

Relatives arrived in Zeebrugge forlornly hoping for happy reunions. But for many of the 300 the journey ended in personal tragedy.

During the day relatives were ushered into Zeebrugge Town Hall to deal with the paperwork. Later they walked or were driven the 300 yards to the Stedelijke Sporthal de Landdijk.

Marked by a Red Cross flag, the sports hall was reached by a small wooden footbridge over a stream flanked by Belgian police.

Relatives went into the dark brown brick and wood building and after a few minutes they fled out with heads bowed and ahen faces in a stunned silence to face the glare of television cameras.

Ambulances delivered the injured from nearby hospitals, some hobbled the few steps to the town hall but others had to be carried in chairs before going to identify their partners or friends who were on board.

The Mayor of Brugge arrived early in the morning to inspect the sports hall and, shortly after, a minibus full of relatives came only to be turned back when Belgian officials decided the identification should be done in small groups to avoid scenes of mass hysteria.

Relatives who identified victims were taken back to the town hall. Then the bodies could be formally released and taken to a nearby mortuary. It was not yet clear when bodies would be returned to Britain for burial but officials were hoping that bodies released could be returned soon.

Outside the town hall, Mr Garry Newing, a hairdresser of Deal, Kent, was waiting for information about the fate of a close friend who was among the ship's crew as a worker in the engine room.

"It is absolutely chaotic. Nobody seems to know who is dead. They said he was not on the list of survivors and is obviously still missing, but in the engine room it does not seem there can be a lot of hope," he said.

As the ferry rolled on its side and walls became floors flooded with rapidly rising water, one man who had spinal injuries carried his daughter aged four months in his teeth.

Mr Stan Mason, aged 23, of Wigan, Lancashire, said: "I reached out and grabbed my wife's arm but she slipped out of my grasp. I got hold of the baby between my teeth and climbed over tables and

As the ferry rolled she found herself hanging on to a door panel. "The water came up over me and I was sucked into it. I kept yelling to my boy friend 'Are you all right?' and he was yelling to me. I haven't seen him since."

A crew member helped to pull her on to a shelf. "I gathered up two children - a boy, Christopher who was about 11 months, and his sister Claire, aged nine. "Claire said she was going to die and I told her not to be silly. Their mum and dad were near by in the water, but the father was bleeding very badly from his arms and head. I just spent the time talking to Claire and cuddling the baby."

Claire said she could not understand why she was going to die as she had always been good and had never told a lie. "I said she was not going to die," Miss Haines said.

"Eventually we had five children on the ledge. The others were an 18-month-old baby, a girl of about two and a four-year-old boy."

Too weak to climb up a rope Miss Haines and other survivors, including the children, were winched up in a basket or climbed a rope ladder. Miss Haines, who had taken off two pullovers because they were dragging her under, stood shivering in a bra and jeans.

She said that some women had tried to climb out with their handbags and shopping. "I just dumped everything."

Mr Clifford Byrne, aged 22, and Mr Andrew Simons, aged 30, rescued a girl aged two and reunited her with her mother. They had hauled themselves up banisters as the water rose and met a man standing in deep water in a lounge and holding the girl.

Mr Simons, a self-employed motor mechanic from Tooting Bec, south-west London, said: "He was too cold to move. Cliff and I managed to get a hand to the child and we got her out of the water." Rescuers smashed a port hole to reach her.

Able Seaman Eamon Fulton, aged 19, a Royal Navy diver, said three lorry drivers were hauled out alive, but a fourth let go before rescuers could reach him. "He was so tired he could not hold on. There were so many bodies."

Lance Corporal Philip Wilson, one of 52 British Servicemen and their families based in West Germany who were on board, saw four men trapped in lower decks taking turns to hold the head of an elderly woman above water.

Other survivors spoke of a man who acted as a bridge to allow his wife and daughter to

turned a somersault under water and kicked in the glass. I found myself gulping for air facing the ceiling of the television room. It was pandemonium. People were shouting and screaming."

Yesterday the survivors, many injured, were led into an arrival lounge at Gatwick to be reunited with relatives. They were wrapped in blankets.

Only two small children were among the party. One baby gazed in bewilderment at television lights.

A youth was asked how it felt to be alive. Waving a clenched fist like a football salute, he grinned and said: "Fantastic, brilliant."

At Dover, where about 20 crew survivors returned from Belgium by ferry, there were angry scenes as reporters tried to talk to them. A cameraman was injured and a car window shattered outside a Townsend Thoresen office.

Special prayers were offered at a parish church yesterday for a boy aged eight who lost his parents and grandparents in the ferry disaster and is now lying in a Belgian hospital with two broken legs.

It was the first trip abroad for Martin Hartley, travelling with his father Richard, his grandparents, Joe and Elsie Hartley, and his mother, Hazel, who was in a wheelchair crippled by arthritis.

The small former mining community in Cotnamhay, near Ilkeston, Derbyshire, was stunned by the tragedy.

The Vicar of Christ Church, the Rev Leslie Walker, said: "This is a terrible tragedy which has affected everyone living here."

Until a week ago Martin and his parents lived in Dovedale Circle, one of three council estates in Cotnamhay, but then they moved to a ground floor council flat just over a mile away in Critchley Street, Ilkeston, because of his mother's illness.

Mr John Flindall, acting headmaster of Cotnamhay Infant and Junior School, which Martin left at half term, said: "He is a smashing lad, full of energy and adventure like any eight-year-old."

"He is a lad who loved

detached house reads: "I'm the captain of this ship, and I have my wife's permission to say so."

Yesterday, most of his friends and neighbours kept a friendly silence. But one neighbour who has known the family for eight or nine years said that when he crossed the Channel he tried to make sure it was on Captain Lewry's vessel.

Captain Lewry began his service with the ferry company after leaving BP, where he had served on deep sea vessels.

He has been one of the six masters of the Herald since the vessel came into service six years ago. The ship has three crews, and six masters, who work a rota system.

"Captain Lewry is described by colleagues as 'one of the most affable, amiable and helpful skippers we have'. Officers who have sailed with him said yesterday that he was a thoroughly conscientious and very experienced seaman.

The following list of crew survivors was issued by Townsend Thoresen yesterday:

Officers: D. Lewry, Master; L. Sable, Chief Officer; P. Morter, 2nd Officer; N. Ray, 2nd Engineer; M. Mordue, 3rd Engineer; K. Brown, 4th Engineer. Foreign exchange cashier: D. Matthews. Deck ratings: T. Ayling, bosun; M. Tracy, Carpenter; M.V. Stanley, Assistant Bosun; E.M. Poteriton, Deck Store-keeper; T.H. Wilson, Quartermaster. The following are all SGIA: L. Cornelius, A.G. Down, S.J. Greenaway, B.J. Kendall, P.R. Naisbitt,

treacherous missiles. Friends, parents, children suddenly disappeared into the blackness. Glass shattered above and below, icy water rushed in through every crack of the Herald of Free Enterprise.

"If people have only seconds to react they are not going to be able to reason or rationalize and try to save women and children first," Dr Dennis Friedman, a consultant psychiatrist, said.

"They would feel completely helpless and be too traumatized by the event to have

make uncoordinated, irrational attempts to escape. They have no time to prepare any mental response."

The initial physiological signs of panic come after a massive increase of adrenaline, produced through fear.

The heart starts racing, people experience effusive sweating and all senses are heightened to exaggerated proportions. "A person would jump at a feather brushing by," Mr Thompson said.

Initially everything happens very quickly and then all sense

of time is lost. "Your main instinct is to self preservation, the need to hold on to something or someone - anyone - the person next door to you."

Everyone on the ship would have experienced a primitive "fight or flight" response similar to that in a terrified animal. The greater the terror, the greater the desire to run away, but at the same time the increased adrenaline boosts aggressive feelings, hence the reported skirmishes provoked between passengers fighting to escape.

Belgians gather in sadness

By Richard Owen

Hundreds of onlookers from Zeebrugge and other coastal towns and villages gathered along the harbour wall last night, staring out to the scene of the tragedy.

Little can be seen from the port area without binoculars except the dim, hulking outline of the upturned hull of the Herald of Free Enterprise, with smaller boats still circling round her as they did on the night of the disaster.

Some of those involved in the rescue have complained about the number of onlookers allowed near the area, but for the most part the operation does not seem to have been hampered.

There is curiosity among local residents, and a universal sadness and sympathy for the British victims and bereaved. "We like the British people," the mate on a tug in Zeebrugge harbour said. "There was the hooking and violence of the Herald tragedy, but that is behind us."

Cross channel traffic - both passenger and cargo - is vital to the economy of Flanders, the province in which Zeebrugge is situated, and indeed of Belgium as a whole.

In a move which seems to be typical of the spontaneous concern aroused by the tragedy almost all the hotel keepers of Zeebrugge, Bruges, Blankenberge and other nearby towns telephoned the crisis control centre and Townsend Thoresen to offer rooms and transport.

Belgians are proud of the way in which their rescue and emergency services reacted in the cold and dark, a pride symbolized by the visit to the scene of an obviously shocked King Baudouin and Queen Fabiola in the middle of the night as well as by visits from senior government ministers.

At the harbour wall people were still staring across the water, almost as if keeping a vigil rather than looking for anything in particular.

"We are sea-going people and we earn our living by the sea around here," one man said. "Any disaster like this affects us all deeply."

Port officials discount any suggestion that Zeebrugge cannot handle ships of the size of the Herald, however, and point out that the port has been modernized and is highly efficient.

Captain praised by his colleagues

Captain David Lewry, Master of the Herald of Free Enterprise has been with Townsend Thoresen for 17 years - 10 as a Master Mariner.

He is married with three children and lives in a cul de sac on the outskirts of Sandwich, Kent, 15 miles from Dover.

He is said to be a "typical robust mariner" and a sign above the front door of his

detached house reads: "I'm the captain of this ship, and I have my wife's permission to say so."

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Panic and fighting would have spread within seconds

By Our Social Services Correspondent

The mass panic and chaotic fighting to get out of the sinking ferry, with little heed for women and children, was a typical response to such a disaster, according to a psychiatrist.

People shopping in the duty free store or having a meal in the cafeteria were thrown into darkness with no warning and hurried from one side of the boat to another.

Within seconds floors had turned into ceilings, doors into windows, duty free bottles into

any considered thought for others."

One passenger, Rosina Summerfield, asked if women and children had got out first, said: "You must be joking. Everybody was scrambling over each other to get out. This wasn't the Titanic, you know."

Dr Friedman, a former lecturer in psychiatry at St Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, and a specialist in stress management, said that most people would have panicked within seconds.

"They would start shouting and screaming, crying, running around aimlessly and behaving totally out of control."

Natural feelings of claustrophobia would have been exaggerated by the darkness and the water, adding to a compulsive desire to get out danger."

"In slower moving disasters people generally do not panic," Mr James Thompson, senior lecturer in psychology at the Middlesex Hospital, London, said. "But when people are confined in a relatively small space they are likely to

NEWS SUMMARY

Extra cash for estates scheme

Mr John Patten, Minister for Housing, will today announce a series of schemes to provide housing for the homeless as part of the Government's Estate Action programme (Our Political Editor writes).

Thirteen local authorities will receive payments for the improvement of council estates and, in five cases, the money will go specifically to bring into use some of the 113,000 empty council houses and flats.

The Government has now supported 140 improvement schemes for run-down estates, with about 30 per cent of the money spent on improving security and 25 per cent on environmental improvements such as the provision of fences and trees. But Mr Patten is approving schemes only when there is improved management, perhaps through co-operatives run by the tenants themselves.

Out of harmony

Philharmonia Orchestra members have rejected further talks on a takeover bid by the rival London Philharmonic by largely ignoring a ballot on the issue, effectively blocking the merger attempt.

Results of the ballot showed an overwhelming majority of the LPO in favour of the proposal, but only three Philharmonia members responded, and only two were in favour. Talks on working together began in 1983.

Mr John Willan, the LPO's managing director, said he was disappointed. "Our objective in sending this proposal... was to encourage discussion," Mr Christopher Bishop, managing director of the Philharmonia, called the proposal "idiotic".

Scargill anger

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, accused South Wales miners' leaders yesterday of being "mischievous" and "misleading".

Addressing miners at Kellingey, near Pontefract, he spoke of the decision to negotiate a six-day week with British Coal at the proposed £90-million Margam mine.

The union's executive committee had ruled the South Wales NUM would organize miners there "in line with existing policy". That was for five days.

A thug's praise

The vicar who was beaten with a cricket bat during the rape attack on his vicarage in Ealing, west London, has been praised for his bravery by one of the men who attacked him.

Prebendary Michael Seward said shortly before preaching a sermon live on Radio 4, from St Matthias Church, Torquay, that he has exchanged letters with Robert Horscroft, who is serving 14 years for burglary.

Mr Seward, aged 54, said that Horscroft had begged his forgiveness.

Three Ulster deaths

Three violent deaths were reported in Ulster at the weekend. One was thought to be the result of a feud within the Irish National Liberation Army, another a case of a pubman using a gun to resist a robbery, and the third a sex attack.

Mr Thomas Maguire, aged 19, a republican activist from Newry, Co Down, was found shot through the head beside a road near the town on Saturday night, while at Portadown, Co Armagh, one man died and another was seriously wounded in a shooting at the rear of the Bodega Bar at West Street, late on Saturday.

An investigation began yesterday into the death of a young woman found semi-clothed in a stream near the Protestant Tyndale estate in north Belfast.

Tories to spoil Kinnock's defence trip

By Martin Fletcher
Political Reporter

Some senior Conservative MPs plan to "accompany" Mr Neil Kinnock on his Washington visit later this month and wreck his attempt to sell Labour's non-nuclear defence policy.

The spoiling operation is being organized by the Conservative Campaign for Defence and Multilateral Disarmament, which recently formed an inner council of

former defence and foreign ministers specifically to undermine Labour and Alliance defence policies in the run-up to the general election.

If successful, the operation would have the added electoral bonus of contrasting the Labour leader's inability to make progress when he meets President Reagan with what Conservatives are confident will be a productive meeting on disarmament between Mrs Margaret Thatcher and Pres-

ident Gorbachev in Moscow immediately afterwards.

The campaign aims to have up to half a dozen authoritative members in Washington to give interviews on US radio and television and to the press. In those, they will assert that most Britons oppose Mr Kinnock's plans to remove US nuclear bases.

"We want to show that Mr Kinnock's is very much a minority opinion and that the Labour Party itself is very

much divided on the issue," Mr Gerry Neale, campaign chairman, said yesterday.

His members would not be in meetings, "but we do feel it's very important that the American public is reassured as to the majority view in the UK."

"We shall also be pointing out what we consider to be the ultimate irony, which is that while he's seeking to advocate that Britain should uni-

laterally disarm the very reason so much attention is being given to Mrs Thatcher's visit to Moscow is because we have been very strong in defence and that's what has brought the Soviet Union back to the negotiating table."

The Tory MPs are likely to meet a receptive audience. On his first US trip to sell his party's policy last December, Mr Kinnock encountered a hostile press on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mayfair alleys 'under threat'

By Christopher Warner
Property Correspondent

One of the best surviving areas of Georgian courts and alleysways left in central London is said to be in danger. Save Britain's Heritage has warned that the Lascaris Court area, behind New Bond Street and Brook Street in Mayfair, could be destroyed to make way for a shopping centre.

The area, which was developed in the early eighteenth century and contains 24 listed buildings, is at risk, it says, through a scheme promoted by the City of London Corporation and the Co-operative Insurance Society, the joint landlords.

The buildings, forming part of a conservation area, house about 150 small businesses which would find it difficult to relocate in the area if they were to be moved. The scheme was first made public five years ago and it was rejected by Westminster Council as representing gross overdevelopment and a threat to the character of Mayfair.

"The developers have now come back with a revised scheme, omitting the original office element and including a new 'arcade' which, the heritage organization says, is 'distinctly neo-Victorian in style - an inadequate sop to conservation'."

Under the new scheme, Lascaris Court, Horse Shoe Yard and White Lion Yard will disappear.

Hole in ground for sale at £1.5 million

A real estate company has come up with the ultimate enticement for the property developer who has everything, a hole in the ground for a mere £1.55 million.

Marble Arch Estates is offering the "magnificent hole" in question in the London magazine *For Sale*.

It is said to measure 200 metres square and is supposed to "overlook" Hyde Park. According to Mr Mel Menn, the company's exuberant salesman, it is undoubtedly a bargain.

"It will cost £1.5 million to buy and another £1.5 million to develop, but the space has planning permission for six apartments which should sell for £1.5 million each," he said.

The hole is situated in Laversham Terrace, Kensington, west London, and is just across the park from the broom cupboard apartment opposite Harrods, in Knightsbridge, measuring 11ft by 5ft recently offered for sale at £36,000.

Entries flood in on projects for community

Thirty-nine entries have been short-listed by the assessors for this year's Community Enterprise Scheme, sponsored by *The Times* and the Royal Institute of British Architects (Our Architecture Correspondent writes).

The scheme has the support of the Gulbenkian Foundation and the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

Among the projects to be listed over the next two months are an urban farm for the handicapped; the Eldonian Housing Cooperative Village and Shorefields Village, Liverpool; Newcastle Arts Centre; Sunderland Youth Enterprise Centre; the Northern Black Business Association in Manchester; and Newry and District Gateway Club, Northern Ireland.

In the housing for the homeless category the four short-listed entries are the Hull Homeless and Rootless Project; St Paul's Hostel in Worcester; a hostel, doctor's surgery and homes in north London; and Stopover Lewisham, in south London.

Awards, to be made by the Prince of Wales on July 3, are given for the most imaginative and needed projects.

New scheme aims to keep small traders in business

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

The Government is to provide management training for up to 60,000 small businessmen a year to ensure more of them stay in business.

The scheme, to be launched next month by Mr David Trippier, will be organized through Local Enterprise Agencies and has been developed in conjunction with the Manpower Services Commission.

The Department of State for Employment believes it could alter the failure rate in small businesses from one in three over three years to as little as one in five.

Mr Trippier, who had responsibility for small businesses in his previous job at the Department of Trade and Industry, acquired responsibility for training too when he moved to the Department of Employment. He was alarmed to discover that only 1 per cent of small businesses and women had done anything in the field of management training in the past five years.

The new programme has been designed in 12 different modules, so that smaller businessmen will be able to take part-time courses in such subjects as marketing, financial control and developing export markets. They will be able to choose which modules they take and most are expected to opt for three or four of the dozen available.

The courses will be arranged so they can be done outside

normal working hours and the participants will have to pay about £40 ahead, though the Government will be footing most of the bill at an initial cost of £3.5 million a year.

Though the radical new training plan is largely aimed at existing companies, employment ministers are prepared to provide the courses free for new businesses.

Chambers of Commerce and other organizations will be able to run the courses, having put in tenders to the Manpower Services Commission, and would be participants will have to put together a business plan to convince the MSC that they are worthwhile courses.

The National Westminster Bank, the Institute of Marketing and the chartered accountants firm of Grant, Thornton have all been involved in setting up the courses and the employment department plans to have them operating in more than 400 locations within 12 months.

Mr Trippier said yesterday: "A lot of small businessmen will say that they haven't the time to participate in such training. But that will no longer be an excuse."

"I recognize that many small businessmen are hard-pressed and spend most of their time keeping their heads above water. But they should look upon management training as an investment."



Mr Vladimir Magarik, displaying a photograph of his son held in a Soviet labour camp, and Lord Bethell yesterday at the head of a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy in London to demand the release of Jews. Russian first, page 7 (Photograph: Mark Pepper)

Campbell could face charges

By Jonathan Miller
Media Correspondent

The Special Branch believes criminal charges should be brought against Mr Fred Campbell, the investigative journalist, alleging breaches of Section II of the Official Secrets Act.

A final decision to prosecute Mr Campbell would have to be taken by the Attorney General. But officers investigating the case of the Zircan Spy Satellite disclosure have made it clear they intend to recommend his prosecution.

Both Mr Campbell and Mr Brian Barr, the producer of the BBC programme about Zircan, have given statements to the Special Branch. It is known that Mr Campbell's statement was made "under caution", a clear indication that the police consider him to be in legal jeopardy.

Last week, Mr Campbell abruptly cancelled a second appointment with the Special Branch.

The Special Branch investigation has become wide ranging as officers have tried to plug the leaks that led Mr Campbell to his story.

Those interviewed have included Mr Clive Ponting, the former senior Civil Servant at the Ministry of Defence who in 1985 was acquitted of passing information about the sinking of the Argentine cruiser, the General Belgrano, to Mr Tam Dalyell, the Labour MP.

Also interviewed have been Mr Alan Prothero, the Assistant Director-General of the BBC, and Mr Barr.

● The BBC said yesterday it is still considering showing five films in the *Secret Society* series, although it has delayed transmission to resolve "outstanding legal problems".

The corporation added it was considering showing the sixth film, about Zircan, after the statement last week by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, that the decision was a matter for the BBC.

The other five films were scheduled to be transmitted on Wednesday evenings on BBC2 starting March 23.

Teachers urged to ignore strike call

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education, appealed to teachers yesterday to ignore union calls for strikes.

In a debate on BBC television, he accused Mr Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, of "badly misleading" his members and those of the National Association of Schoolmasters/Union of Women Teachers who voted last week for a new wave of strikes to begin on Wednesday.

The unions yesterday announced plans to hold half-day strike rallies in 69 towns and cities between March 11 and 20, sending thousands of children home.

The action is in protest against Mr Baker's imposition of a pay settlement through legislation and his replacement of the teachers' statutory negotiating forum with an interim advisory committee.

Head teachers are expected today to ban co-operation with pilot schemes for teacher appraisal in six areas: Croydon, Somerset, Suffolk, Newcastle upon Tyne, Salford and Cumbria.

The new strike campaign targets are:

11 March: Barrow-in-Furness, Basildon, Bradford, Canterbury, Derby, Dudley, Gravesend, Hull, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Northwich, Nottingham, Scunthorpe, Sheffield, Sunderland, Swindon, Wrexham.

12 March: Bristol, Cardiff, Durham, Eastbourne, Exeter, Lincoln, Northampton, Oxford, Tunbridge Wells, Wolverhampton and York.

13 March: Bangor, Coventry and Walsall.

16 March: Cirencester, Huddersfield, Ipswich, Isle of Wight, Leicester, London, Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich, Shrewsbury and Swansea.

17 March: Barnsley, Cardiff, Exeter, Folkestone, Hatfield, Reading and Stoke-on-Trent.

18 March: Bridgwater, Luton, Plymouth, Stourport-on-Severn and Trow.

19 March: Basingstoke, Birmingham, Doncaster, Dorking, Leeds, Maidstone, Poole, Preston, St Ives, Cambridgeshire and Southampton.

20 March: Belfast.

● Conservative councils are providing sub-standard education services, according to a survey carried out by Mr Giles Radice, the Labour Party's education spokesman.

"The average expenditure per secondary pupil in Tory councils is nearly £100 a year less than that spent by Labour councils", he said yesterday.

'Dirty tricks' claim ahead of Truro poll

By Nicholas Wood, Political Reporter

The Truro by-election campaign warmed up yesterday with Conservatives accusing Liberals of underhand tactics ahead of Thursday's poll.

They claim that Liberal activists were resorting to illegal fly-posting of campaign placards and suggested that they were responsible for a spate of removals and defacements of Tory posters over the weekend.

In one case, 20 Conservative posters set high in trees along a main road vanished overnight.

The accusations were outlined in a letter from Mr Christopher Dronsfield, the Conservative agent in the seat

where Mr Matthew Taylor, aged 24, the Alliance candidate, is defending a 10,480 majority bequeathed by Mr David Penhaligon, the late MP. The letter was sent to Mr Malcolm Brown, the Alliance agent.

"I would be obliged", it ran, "if you could ensure that none of your supporters are involved in this destructive and anti-democratic behaviour."

Today Labour will issue findings showing the party lying second to the Alliance. Their candidate is Mr John King.

On March 23, Mr Dronsfield said, the Liberal agent (a) 2,475, (b) 1,438 and (c) 10,480.

Late repair penalty cuts road delays

By Rodney Cowton
Transport Correspondent

A new form of contract used on road repairs has led to work being completed 38 per cent faster than using conventional contracts, and in 1985-86 saved £8 million, Mr Peter Bottomley, Minister for Roads and Traffic, says.

He was referring to lane rental maintenance contracts under which contractors receive a bonus for finishing work early and are penalized for being late.

He said that in 1985-86 the use of that form of contract had reduced traffic delays by about 500 days.

But yesterday there were delays on many key roads across the Pennines which were made impassable by snow drifts. In Scotland drivers faced blinding snow showers and falls up to six inches deep in Wales and the West halted traffic.

Major roadworks until next Monday:

London and South-east

M11 London: New road layout and reconstruction work continues at Redbridge roundabout.

M25 Essex: Widening work at junction 31 roundabout (Grays).

M2 Kent Junction 4 (Gillingham) resurfacing, nearside lane closed on southbound carriageway.

M4 Hounslow: Between junctions 2 and 3 (A4/Hayes) westbound carriageway closed between 9.30pm and 6.30am, except Fridays.

A1(M) Hertfordshire: Joint sealing southbound between junctions 10 and 7. (A50 Stotford/Stevage). Lane closures.

M275 Hampshire: Flyover construction between junction with M27 and Rudmore roundabout, Portsmouth.

M40 junction 6 (Waddington): Lane closures in both directions.

Midlands

M5 Hereford and Worcester: One lane open southbound between junctions 5 and 6 (Droitwich/Worcester north).

A38(M) West Midlands: Aston Expressway. Lane restrictions.

North

M63 Barton Bridge, Greater Manchester: Major widening scheme. Lane restrictions and slip road closures between junctions 1 and 7 (Eccles interchange/A56 Stretford). Delays at times.

A1(M) Tyne and Wear Bridge repairs. Lane closures with signposted diversions.

M6 Lancashire: Between

junctions 31 and 32 (A59/M55). Major resurfacing.

M6 Cambridgeshire: Contraflow between junctions 41 and 42 (Wigton/Catfield).

M6 Lancashire: Between junctions 31 and 32 (Preston/A6) major resurfacing work.

M56 Cheshire: Resurfacing at junction 9 (Lymm interchange). Road width on link roads will be restricted.

M66 Greater Manchester: Resurfacing between junctions 2 and 4 with contraflow (Bury/M62).

Wales and West

M5 Avon/Somerset/Devon: Lane closures north and southbound between junctions 21 (Bristol South) and 29 (Hendon).

Scotland

M8 between junctions 26 and 31 (Renfrew/Paisley): Barrier inspections. Westbound outside lanes closed.

Information compiled and supplied by AA Roadwatch

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1983 Chateau Grand Mazerolles. AC. Ires. Côtes de Blaye, Chateau bottled. A twelve bottle case for only £38.95 (75cl). Six bottles for £19.50.

The 1983 vintage, though totally different to 1982, is generally accepted as another very good vintage for Bordeaux, and this petit chateau is an excellent example of what we should expect from the 1983 vintage.

Tasting notes by David Bedford. Master of Wine, show that the wine has a lovely ruby colour, a strong cedary nose and a full round aromatic flavour with a long lingering after-taste. Starting its drinking life now, it will improve and soften still more given a little time.

There is no doubt that at £38.95 a case (inc VAT) or £19.50 for a six bottle pack, it is exceptional value for money, and remember now is the time to 'Beat the Budget'. This offer (subject to stock availability) closes on 30th April 1987.



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BUDGET
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Britons
says Gov
key heal

Aspirin a day can
heart attack

Computer aid

Labelling
law set
to change

Pay
11

Britons are too fat says Government's key health adviser

By Mark Ellis

Government health education policies are failing to tackle the main causes of premature death and dietary deficiencies in Britain, according to influential medical advisers to the Department of Health and Social Security.

The criticism comes amid growing concern over the health of the nation.

The Government's main sources of independent advice on food and health, the Health Education Council, on March 31.

Dr John Garrow, consultant physician and senior official at

the Medical Research Council's clinical research centre in Harrow, north-west London, has been the chairman of the council's diet and heart disease team since it was set up in 1984. The team forms the Joint Advisory Committee on Nutrition Education (Jance).

Key issues on food and health for the Government were: diet and heart disease in relation to the amount of saturated fats eaten; obesity and the reversing of the trend towards most of the population being overweight; nu-

trition labelling and better nutrition and health education in schools, Dr Garrow said.

"But I do not think enough is being done on them. I do not think they have got these issues right," he said.

Last week a report in *The Times* by Mr Geoffrey Cannon said: "The evidence is that British national food and health policy is controlled by Civil Servants, working in harmony with the giant food manufacturers. Food and health in Britain will remain the worst in the developed world, until a government commits itself to the transformation of the food supply."

Dr Simon Small, on the Health Education Council and one of its 16 members not appointed to the successor authority, supported some of Dr Garrow's criticisms.

"I think we have been very disappointed by the lack of central direction on food labelling. I cannot see at the moment that there is a clear direction for an all-embracing nutrition policy being followed."

Professor Philip James, director of the Rowett Research Institute in Aberdeen, one of the largest nutrition institutes in Europe, and a former head of the Medical Research Council's Cambridge nutrition unit, said: "It is important to have an independent group of people who can give the Government independent advice. We do everything in a too secretive way."

The Health Education Council, an independent, non-departmental public body set up in 1968, is registered as a charity but mainly funded by the DHSS.

Its 75 staff and £10 million budget have contributed to the anti-smoking campaign, which has seen a reduction in smoking from 66 per cent of the adult population to 34 per cent, and primary health care education in schools.

The successor body on April 1, the Health Education Authority, will spearhead a new public campaign about AIDS and appoint its own expert health advisers.

Aspirin a day can keep heart attack away

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

An aspirin a day can halve the chance of someone suffering from heart disease dying or having a heart attack, according to a new analysis of clinical trials.

There is also evidence that taking aspirin can reduce by a fifth the chance of having a second or further heart attack.

Pooled data from six trials using aspirin on patients who have suffered one heart attack and carried out between 1974 and 1980 in Britain, the US and Europe show that regularly taking aspirin can reduce the risk of dying by 10 per cent and the chance of having another heart attack by 21 per cent.

Data from two different trials on those with unstable angina - chest pains associated with heart disease - showed that the chance of dying or having a heart attack was halved in the group taking aspirin rather than a placebo.

An analysis of other trials on the preventive aspects of aspirin, described in the *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin* published today, also shows that side effects are negligible if the doses of aspirin are kept to the equivalent of one aspirin or less a day.

Trials which have shown side effects such as abdominal pain, heart burn and vomiting were usually associated with

high doses of 900mg or equal to about three aspirins a day.

At least two trials however have shown that using 300mg or 324mg a day produces no obvious side effects.

Dr Andrew Herxheimer, editor of the bulletin, a clinical pharmacologist at Charing Cross Hospital, west London, said that each of the studies had been inconclusive on its own, although five of the six trials on secondary prevention of heart attack had showed favourable trends.

The sixth trial, by far the largest, showed no difference in mortality rates in the aspirin and placebo group.

However, when the results are pooled the bulletin concludes that preventive aspirin therapy should be recommended for patients after they have had a heart attack, provided there is no contraindication.

"A dose of 300mg seems as effective as, but safer than, higher doses; doses below 300mg daily have been insufficiently tested," the bulletin says.

The case for giving aspirin to those suffering from unstable angina was most convincing, the authors said. But there was still no information available to show whether taking a daily aspirin can reduce the risk of getting heart disease in the first place.

Computer aids cancer fight

By Thomson Practice, Science Correspondent

Cancer specialists have developed a computer program which may help in the diagnosis of leukaemia and so improve survival rates.

The system, still at an experimental stage, interprets information from clinical laboratory tests to help distinguish between the many types of leukaemia.

The system has been developed at the Imperial Cancer Research Fund in London, by Dr Peter Alvey with the help of Professor Mel Greaves, an immunologist.

It has been tested on more than 400 cases and every time reached a comparable conclusion to that of Professor Greaves.

"The computer will not replace the experts, but if it can make their experience more widely available the precision diagnosis will be improved," Dr Alvey said yesterday.

Professor Greaves, who is head of the Leukaemia Research Fund Centre at the Institute of Cancer Research, said: "The program gives a

conclusion and a summary of its underlying reasoning. It also suggests any further tests or investigations which could confirm the diagnosis."

Leukaemia is the commonest cancer affecting children. Improved treatments have raised the long-term survival rate to about 70 per cent.

"We hope the survival figures for both children and adults could continue to rise and we believe this program is a step towards that goal," Professor Greaves said.

Labelling law set to change

By Sheila Gunn, Political Staff

The Government has been forced to rethink its proposals to outlaw misleading labels on sale bargains after complaints from retailers and consumers' bodies.

That is expected to lead to the Department of Trade and Industry rewriting part of its new consumer protection law, already more than half-way through the House of Lords.

The way shopkeepers mark up sale goods has proved a problem for successive governments and is at present covered by two laws. The department believed its provisions in the Consumer Protection Bill, drawn up after long consultations, closed the loopholes while striking the right balance between protecting traders and shoppers.

The code lays down that if traders abide by a code of practice on misleading price indications they should be free from prosecution.

But a concordat of the Retail Consortium, National Consumer Council, National Federation of Consumer Groups, Local Authority Co-ordinating Body on Trading Standards and the Institute of Trading Standards Administration have challenged the plan, putting in a jointly agreed alternative.

It favours controlling the worst abuses of price labelling through statutory regulations, not a voluntary code.

"Our proposals that certain controls should be in regulations will ensure that traders know both what they can and what they cannot do in certain key areas. Moreover, such controls will apply equally to rogue traders, who cannot realistically be expected to comply with a voluntary code, as to responsible traders."

The department has now issued a consultation document to try to satisfy both shopkeepers and customers.

Pavarotti live tops ITV for spring

By Gavin Bell, Arts Correspondent

A live recording of Verdi's *Aida* from La Scala, Milan, starring Luciano Pavarotti, and a nostalgic return to Sunday nights at the London Palladium are planned by the independent television network in the spring.

The cultural highlight of schedules announced yesterday will be Pavarotti's acclaimed performance as Ramada, his first in Italy.

The *South Bank Show* is planning to repeat two award-winning features on the life of Lord Olivier, as part of his eightieth birthday celebrations. Guests include Sir John Gielgud, Sir Ralph Richardson and Dame Peggy Ashcroft.

In a separate programme, Lord Olivier reads a selection of poetry and prose in the garden of his home in Sussex.

The entertainment schedule turns the clock back 20 years for a return to the Palladium in the company of Jimmy Tarbuck, the Liverpool comedian.

New drama includes Sir John Gielgud as the unhappy spectre of Oscar Wilde's classic, *The Canterville Ghost*, while that intrepid foreign correspondent, Boot of *The Beast*, makes his television debut in *Scop*, Evelyn

Waugh's satire on Fleet Street. Opera takes the stage again in the more sinister context of murder, in one of two three-part investigations by the Scottish detective, *Taggart*.

Feature films include *Galipoli* and *The Fall of the Roman Empire*, starring Sir Alec Guinness, James Mason and Sophia Loren.

The BBC has told four senior radio journalists that their jobs are being eliminated as part of a reorganization of news coverage.

Mr Chris Underwood, a home affairs correspondent; Mr John Hosken, who covers environment and transport; Mr Dennis Frost, agricultural news specialist; and Mr John Spicer, a labour and industrial correspondent, have been told they may apply for two posts being created.

The BBC said last night that it intended to discontinue what it staged a dress rehearsal for television coverage of the death of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother two weeks ago.

The rehearsal was "a mark of respect to her to make sure it was properly handled when it happens".

UK law firm to make historic debut in China

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Room 7721 in The Friendship Hotel in Peking is about to make history as the first office to be set up in China by a law firm from the United Kingdom.

A City firm of solicitors, Durrant Piesse, is opening what it calls a China advice service to help the growing number of Western companies trading and investing in the People's Republic.

Law-making in China has been increasing rapidly since 1979 to make up for the lack of

legislation in the 1970s and it is mostly aimed at regulating dealings for foreigners.

But such dealings can still be fraught with hazards. Mr William Richards, who heads the new service, says misunderstandings can arise out of those new laws because of the enormous cultural gap between the Chinese and Westerners.

"These laws on the surface look easy to understand to the Western lawyer, but the Chinese often do not interpret them in a Western way," he said.

Negotiating joint ventures with the Chinese is also

laborious, involving direct negotiations for several months or up to two years.

The service, to be officially launched next month by Mr Edward Heath, aims to give legal advice, but also provide a complete "trading advice" package.

It will not have Chinese clients, as the Chinese - as in the UK - have strict rules preventing foreign lawyers seeking to practice in the republic.

But the firm will have a Chinese lawyer resident in Peking, Mr Gao, to advise on

Chinese law and deal with aspects that foreign lawyers cannot handle. It will also have close links with other Peking firms whose lawyers will be on secondment.

The overheads of setting up an office in China can be prohibitive, running to some £250,000 a year. But the cost for Durrant Piesse has been reduced because it is working closely with the London Export Corporation. The corporation has been based in the republic for 35 years and has a staff of 18, who will be used by the firm for their local contacts and linguistic expertise.



Professor Hartt announcing the discovery in New York, with a photo of the statue "David", left, and one of the Sina torso.

Doubts on terracotta 'discovery'

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The momentous announcement made at the American Academy of Sciences in New York on Friday that an unknown sculpture by Michelangelo had been discovered was undermined yesterday when it emerged that it came from a Paris dealer, M Michel de Bry.

Professor Frederick Hartt, of Virginia, who announced the discovery, told *The Times* that he was first shown photographs by M de Bry last May.

He travelled to Geneva in June where M de Bry showed him the real thing, an Sinterrocotta which the professor believes to be a preparatory model of Michelangelo's famous statue of David in Florence.

The terracotta model has lost its head, legs and arms. Michelangelo, like other artists of his day, made terracotta models for his sculptures. Both contemporary and later admirers also made terracotta copies of his sculptures.

While some accepted as being by Michelangelo have survived, the copies are much more numerous.

Professor Hartt has established that a statue model of Michelangelo's David was listed in Medici inventories between 1553 and 1663. It does not recur after the 1690 fire in the Palazzo Vecchio and he considers it significant that the model is signed.

The terracotta formerly belonged to M Arthur Honegger, the Swiss composer who died in 1955. M de Bry says that M Honegger was given it by an admirer while he was writing his "King David" Oratorio in 1921. The family always looked on it as a copy.

M de Bry, a close friend of M Honegger, helped to arrange the funeral for the family and made a death mask of the composer.

About two years ago he exchanged the death mask for the Michelangelo terracotta. This is confirmed by a friend of M Honegger's daughter, Pascale; the Honegger family now has no claim to it, she says.

In 1979 M de Bry sold to the Getty Museum in California a fourth-century BC Greek marble head of a warrior for £2.5 million. Most scholars now believe it to be a late nineteenth or early twentieth-century copy.

When I interviewed him in his Paris apartment last December, M de Bry had the marble head of a man under a spotlight which he claimed to be Michelangelo's first sculpture.

He also showed me photographs of the ruby seal of the Emperor Augustus. When he bought the seal from an American dealer, it was thought to be a good classical gem engraved with a portrait of the emperor.

The five Renaissance scholars who listened to Professor Hartt's presentation in New York last week reserved judgement on the Michelangelo terracotta until they could see it for themselves.

Painting found: A 400-year old painting of "The Mocking of Christ" has been uncovered under whitewash by conservationists at St Tello in the Marsh church, near Swansea. It will be reconstructed at St Fagan's folk museum, Cardiff.

Inland Revenue inspectors:1 Taxpayers face unfair fight

Millions of Britons may be paying too much tax, but, according to several experts, their chances of successfully challenging the Inland Revenue are diminishing in an era when tax inspectors are getting tougher.

Tactics used by inspectors to extract money "would only be judged as extortion" if used by any other group or company, according to Mr Brian Prime, chairman of the policy unit of the National Federation of the Self Employed and Small Businesses.

Mr Henry Toch, a City tax consultant and former Inland Revenue inspector, agrees. He said: "Many accountants share my experience of coming across a hard-nosed attitude where inspectors are prepared to use the considerable legal armoury at their disposal to crush the fight out of anybody daring to challenge their judgements."

"The Inland Revenue is wearing a much harder face in the eighties. I am concerned about the large number of totally scrupulous people who overpay tax, yet the awesome powers of the Inland Revenue are nowhere near matched by the taxpayer's means of redress, even when revenue officials are at fault."

In 1976 the Inland Revenue began to introduce the technique of in-depth investigation - a move that its critics blame for many present problems.

Mr Rick Helsby, who left the Inland Revenue in 1984

Tax inspectors are taking an ever tougher line with alleged defaulters. In the first of two articles, David Sagged looks at why the Inland Revenue is gaining a reputation for hard-nosed and sometimes heavy-handed investigation.

and is now a tax manager with Deloitte Haskins and Sells, said: "They are now trained in investigation first and foremost, and that is how their careers are measured. Consequently, some inspectors have become over-enthusiastic and over-zealous."

"Pre-1976, the emphasis in training was on technical issues - investigations only arose if you could not avoid them. Now, they have become all important. It is something the Inland Revenue must be wary of because these days inspectors are losing the public's respect."

The Keith Committee, which reported four years ago on the enforcement powers of the Inland Revenue, said that the powers were of "great antiquity" and that the mechanisms it was striving to operate were "in many respects antediluvian and quite unsuited to modern conditions". It called for better safeguards for the public.

Generally, though, the committee rejected claims of the harsh use of powers by inspectors.

Mr Tony Miller, chairman of the self-employed federation's taxation committee, said: "These recommendations would do little to correct the faults now apparent in the

Inland Revenue's operations".

It is simply not true that the career prospects of inspectors depends on their success rate in investigations. Our conduct is monitored by the public accounts committee and safeguards for the public exist and operate effectively," a spokesman said.

However, Mr Toch, author of the book *How to Pay Less Tax*, said he has looked at many cases where tax inspectors have used their legal muscle to extract financial penalties from taxpayers - some of them errant but many innocent.

"There must be thousands of people who give in to these tactics because they are terrified or just do not know how to fight them. I have become increasingly horrified in recent years by some of the methods used. These methods may be legal but they are nonetheless unscrupulous."

Tomorrow: Tackling the inspectors

Tax cuts 'no help to the lower paid'

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

An eve-of-Budget study says that in spite of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's expressed intention of helping the low paid with tax cuts, the poorest six million taxpayers have received only 8 per cent of £8 billion given away in tax cuts since 1979.

Meanwhile, the Low Pay Unit reports, the richest one million taxpayers, 5 per cent of the total, have shared one third of the tax cuts.

The report, entitled *Two Nations - Double Standards*, estimates that 6.5 million taxpayers, including the majority of families considered poor enough to receive Family Income Supplement, have an income of less than £125 a week.

It says six out of every seven taxpayers are paying more of their income in direct tax than in 1979.

Teacher and husband are stabbed to death

A primary school headmistress and her husband were stabbed to death at the weekend in an attack described by police as "vicious and frenzied" (Craig Seton writes).

Mrs Thelma Houghton, aged 50, and her husband, Rene, aged 60, a toolmaker, were found lying side by side in their nightclothes at the foot of the stairs of their home on a modern estate in Norton Leys, Rugby, Warwickshire.

Late last night police were interviewing a man aged 22 from Leamington Spa.

Mrs Houghton, the headmistress of Bliton First School in Rugby, and her husband, who was made redundant six years ago, had been repeatedly stabbed.

Police later recovered a knife, but were baffled about the motive for the killings. There were no signs of a break-in at the detached home and nothing appeared to have been stolen.

The couple had two children. Roy, who is a student in Essex, and Jane, 19, a trainee nurse at a hospital in Leamington Spa.

Car trade demands end to levy

By Daniel Ward, Motor Industry Correspondent

A plea to have the special "discriminatory" car tax abolished has been repeated by the motor industry in the run-up to the Budget.

Britain is the only country in Europe to have a special car tax, which in 1985 earned the Government £820 million. There is a further £700 million windfall for the Chancellor from unrecoverable VAT paid by companies.

Mr Anthony Fraser, director of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, says: "We want the Chancellor to remove the 10 per cent car tax penalty which all his predecessors have wanted to abolish but have never been in a position to do so."

The effect of the special tax is to raise the total tax on new cars sold in Britain to 34.6 per cent compared with the normal VAT rate of 15 per cent for other consumer products. Removing the tax would stimulate demand and raise profits for British manufacturers in research and development to be increased, Mr Fraser argues.

The society would also like the Government to make the capital allowances on trucks more favourable to encourage vehicle replacement in the sluggish truck market.

Petrol will go up 39p a gallon if the car excise licence is abolished and replaced by higher petrol tax, the Automobile Association says in its Budget submission to Mr Lawson.

Anyone driving more than 7,700 miles a year would pay more tax under such a system. Such an extra tax cannot be justified "nor should the law-abiding majority pay to eliminate revenue losses caused by those who evade Vehicle Excise Duty", the AA said.

The AA added it supports a lower rate of duty for unleaded fuel to balance higher production costs, but that lower rate should not be offset by a higher rate on leaded fuel.

The Freight Transport Association, representing 13,500 companies, claimed today that British lorries have the heaviest tax burden in Europe, with operating costs 14 per cent higher than, for instance, in Italy.

Portfolio Gold Prize will pay for renovation

Mr Tony Morris plans some big renovations to his 300-year-old cottage now he is the sole winner of the weekly Portfolio Gold prize of £8,000. He has just installed a new kitchen but will now refurbish the bathroom and buy new furniture.

Mr Morris, an airline sales manager, of Cringle Cottage, Poynton, Cheshire, said: "We've just taken in a stray cat whose previous owner died and since it's very nervous its been scratching up our furniture so we need a new living room suite."

"It's marvellous news to have won and I haven't quite got over the shock."

Two readers will get £2,000 each after sharing Saturday's £4,000 Portfolio Gold daily dividend.

Mr Anil Sheldanar, aged 43, a civil engineer, of Thornes Road, Catford, south-east London, may invest the money to pay for a private education for his children, aged six and three.

The other winner to share Saturday's daily dividend was Mr Robert Jardine, aged 39, a professional photographer, of Ramsom's Avenue, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.

Readers can obtain a Portfolio Gold card by sending a stamped addressed envelope to:

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Mr Tony Morris: shock at his success.

Illiteracy problem on scheme

Many of the long-term unemployed in the 18-25 age group cannot read or write, a government jobs scheme shows.

About 25 per cent of those entering the Job Training Scheme are illiterate, though that is an improvement on earlier figures as high as 35 per cent.

"The majority of those entering the scheme have no qualifications at all", Mr Peter Davison, of the Keddie Training Agency, managing agents for the Manpower Services Commission, said.

"When we first started last November we had to arrange courses for these people a local colleges, which had reading and writing part of their training programme."

Introduction of the scheme was announced at the Conservative Conference last year and in November pilot courses started in nine cities and towns.

Many early applicants at the first training centre, a Preston, Lancashire, were illiterate.

So far, 2,189 people have started on JTS at the pilot centres, and the scheme has proved such a success that it will be extended at the end of the month to 58 areas.

There are 540,000 people under 25 who have been unemployed for more than six months and the number is growing by 135,000 a month.

About 50 per cent have no educational qualifications and the aim is to provide 110,000 JTS places by this September at a cost to the Exchequer of £206 million. The ultimate target is 200,000 places a year.

Trainees are found place with companies according to their abilities. They receive payment apart from travel expenses. Instead, they continue to receive whatever unemployment or social benefit to which they have been entitled.

Girls concentrate so hard trying to make themselves attractive that it can bar their chances of getting a job, according to a report published by the TUC today.

The TUC women's conference in Blackpool later this week, also blames public attitudes for preventing girls entering non-traditional training and jobs.

Union choice

Mr Sydney Tierney, Labo Party chairman, has been elected president of Usda, the shopworkers' union, for further two years. He beat Jeff Price, of the hard left, a Mr John Toogood, a right winger.

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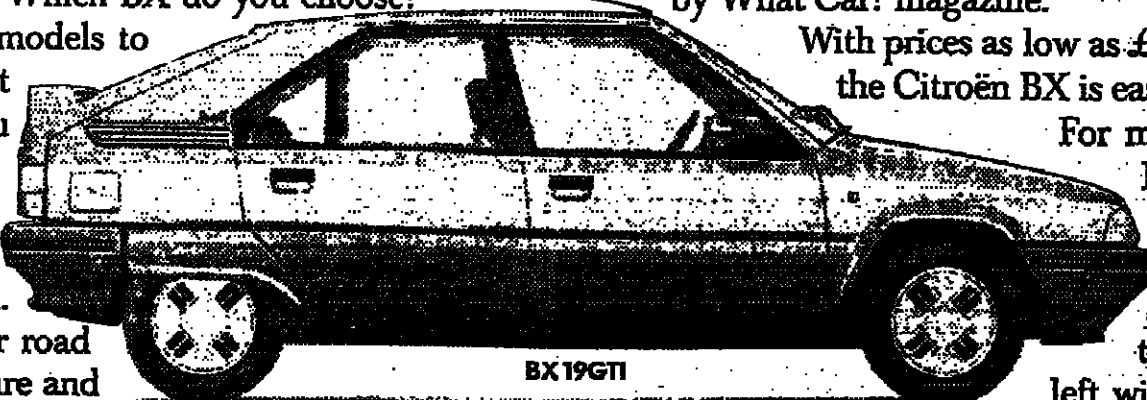
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WORLD SUMMARY

Six orphaned in wedding tragedy

Bonn — A German wedding party ended in tragedy when the bride's three sisters and their husbands died in a gas-heated caravan (John England writes).

The couples, all in their 20s, were found dead at the weekend in their beds in the caravan — where they had gone to sleep after the traditional country party at a north German farmhouse — when the bridegroom went to wake them for breakfast.

The newly-weds said yesterday that they would look after the victims' six orphaned children, who had slept in the farmhouse near Husum, in Schleswig-Holstein.

Rout for maverick Fears for coalition

Sydney — The national political ambitions of Sir Johannes Bjelke-Petersen, the maverick Premier of Queensland, crashed ignominiously at the weekend, when his splinter "John Party" failed to win any of the 25 seats in Saturday's Northern Territory election.

Mr Ian Tuxworth, a former Chief Minister who joined him, lost his seat.

The ruling Country Party-Liberal coalition, under Mr Steve Hinton, regained office with a probable 17 seats. Labor may have lost one seat, to be left with five. Independents took three.

Nairobi — The murder of a former Ugandan Cabinet Minister, Mr Andrew Kayunga, has raised fears in Kampala that the loose coalition of guerrilla forces making up the National Resistance Movement is in danger of collapse (Andrew Matheson writes).

Mr Kayunga, aged 44, Energy Minister in President Museveni's Cabinet, was leader of a section of the Baganda tribe and died 12 days after his arrest last October. He was reportedly killed on Friday night in an attack by a gang of 10 people.

Officers in dawn duel

Milan — A row over unsporting behaviour at a tango contest was settled by two Italian army officers in a time-honoured but illegal way: a dawn duel (AFP reports). About 30 guests watched Colonel Franco Caccavella, aged 50, and Captain Franco Pellegrino do battle with sabres.

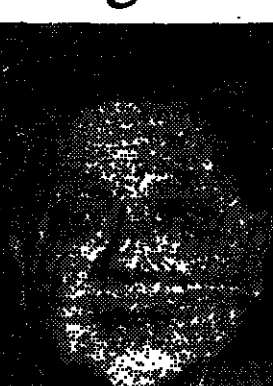
The duel, near a war cemetery here, ended when Captain Pellegrino, in civilian dress, drew blood on the right arm of the colonel, who had chosen to wear uniform and riding boots. If police decide to take action, the pair of duellists could be jailed for two years.

Blighted hopes Shots at Begum

Jakarta — The Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, left here yesterday offering little hope that Moscow was willing to persuade Hanoi to withdraw from Cambodia (Our Correspondent writes). He did an about-face on an earlier statement and said that the Afghanistans talks could not serve as a model for Cambodia.

Dhaka — Begum Khalida Zia, a leading Bangladeshi opposition figure, escaped an attempt on her life during a public rally at her as pro-government and opposition workers clashed in an industrial town near Dhaka. The rally Jatiyo Party denied claims that it had set up the attack.

Deng birthday hope



Mr Deng Xiaoping, left, the 82-year-old Chinese leader, said jokingly yesterday that his hearing problems showed that it was time for him to retire, but then added that he wants to live to be 93 to go to Hanoi to meet the Chinese take over in 1997 (AFP reports from Peking). He also told President Mwaizi of Tanzania that China would continue efforts to lower the average age of its leadership.

Wed at 21 days old

Dhaka — A farmer in western Bangladesh has had his three-week-old daughter married to youth aged 17 to save her from the wrath of the "pops in heaven", according to the Bengali daily *Banglar Bani* (Ahmed Fazi writes).

Two hundred villagers attended the ceremony after Mr Haren Das, aged 45, who had lost three other children soon after birth, was told by a priest that the gods would take his daughter unless she were married. "I couldn't take a risk with the only child I had," he said. More than 250 illegal child marriages were recorded in Bangladesh last year.

Pressure for Pollard spy inquiry Greece in warning to America

From David Bernstein Jerusalem

Three Cabinet ministers yesterday demanded an inquiry into the events surrounding the Pollard spy scandal, which is being widely viewed here as the most serious crisis so far in relations between Israel and the US.

Mr Ezer Weizman, the Labour Alignment Minister without Portfolio, Mr Moshe Shaleh, the Labour Energy Minister, and Mr Amnon Rubinstein, the Communications Minister, made their demand at yesterday's weekly Cabinet meeting.

In response, the Government has scheduled a debate on the subject in the 10-man inner Cabinet on Wednesday. The Prime Minister, Mr Yitzhak Shamir, has rejected publicly any inquiry into the affair.

But the press has come out strongly in favour of an investigation, primarily to determine who was responsible for the operation, which is viewed here as having placed a great strain on Israel's relations with the US.

The Pollard spy affair came to light 15 months ago when Mr Jonathan Pollard, an American Jew working for US Naval Intelligence, was arrested on suspicion of transferring secret documents to Israel. He was convicted of espionage last week and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Israeli-US relations have since been under severe strain, especially after last week's indictment by an American grand jury of Israeli Air Force Colonel Avi Netaf, who is alleged to have been Mr Pollard's handler in Washington.

From Mario Modiano Athens

Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Greek Prime Minister, warned the United States that, if it did not stop pampering Turkey at Greece's expense, his Socialist Government would refuse to renew the agreement authorizing the two relay stations in Greece.

It was the Greek leader's first anti-American outburst since 1985 when, alarmed by problems of national security and economic stability, he vowed to "sail into calmer waters" in search of a "step by step" rapprochement with the US Government.

"It would be insane to provoke a superpower like the United States," Mr Papandreu told party cadres on Saturday, "but we cannot accept slaps in the face."

What he saw as a slap in the face was his information, attributed to unidentified sources, that Turkey had received on the side in the past two years an extra \$1.5 billion (£9.5 million) in US military aid.

He said this had upset the traditional ratio of \$7 to Greece for every \$10 granted to Turkey. The Greeks are convinced this ratio maintains a deterrent military balance in the Aegean.

Mr Papandreu has been irritated by recent official statements in Washington that the Turkish Army occupying northern Cyprus since 1974 was there on a defensive mission. Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, made the point before a congressional subcommittee in an attempt to defeat a motion barring Turkey from supplying US arms to its occupation troops in Cyprus.

Pretoria under pressure as editor resigns

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

The rebellion among South Africa's reformist Afrikaner whites intensified at the weekend when 27 leading academics at Stellenbosch University, the oldest Afrikaans seat of learning in the country, issued a joint statement calling for the abolition of all apartheid laws and the inclusion of blacks in a single all-race parliament.

In further evidence of the turmoil in Afrikaner politics, Mr Wimpie de Klerk, the brother of Mr F.W. de Klerk, the Minister of National Education and Transvaal leader of the ruling National Party (NP), resigned as editor of *Rapport*, the leading Afrikaans Sunday newspaper.

Both Mr de Klerk and *Rapport* management made clear that differences over the paper's coverage of the political debate among Afri-

kaners were the main reason for the resignation. Its sagging circulation was cited as another factor.

Rapport staff said that intense pressure had been brought to bear by President Botha and the NP leadership because they felt the paper was giving too much prominence to dissent among Afrikaner academics and to the campaigns of former members of the NP who are running as independents in the general election on May 6.

Mr Willem van Heerden, the chairman of the board of directors of *Rapport*, said there was a feeling the paper had given undue emphasis to individual deviations from NP policy instead of promoting the Government's programme of "orderly constitutional reform".

A *Rapport* staff member said yesterday: "Our lead story last weekend was about the indepen-

dents in Stellenbosch and I know that there was a great deal of trouble about that with the NP, and that came from P.W. Botha. Ironically, that story put our circulation up by 10,000."

In what is seen as a particularly important passage in their statement, the Stellenbosch professors call for the ending of "the statutory definition of groups on the basis of race", which could be described as the foundation of the apartheid system.

They describe this as one of four "residuals of apartheid" which must be scrapped. The other three are: the Group Areas Act, which enforces racial segregation of schools, hospitals and residential areas; the Separate Amenities Act, which segregates a wide range of public facilities; and the tricameral Parliament for whites, Indians and

mixed-race Coloureds. The professors said their statement was the fruit of "detailed and sincere reflection and discussions over a period of about 18 months". They said that they had previously avoided public statements and tried to get their point of view across in private meetings and correspondence with government leaders, including President Botha, but this had proved unsuccessful.

They did not recommend a constitutional model for South Africa, but said that it could be achieved by a process of negotiation between the Government and "credible, representative leaders of all communities".

Although in recent years Stellenbosch has been the main source of reformist Afrikaner political thought, the mainstream view hitherto has been that reform should be

promoted from within the NP. The fact that a growing number of academics now feel this is no longer possible is highly significant.

The academic defection is helping to create an intellectual climate which should boost the election campaigns of independent candidates like Dr Denis Worrall, the former South African Ambassador in London, contesting the Helderberg constituency of Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning. Part of Stellenbosch falls in the constituency.

● *Worrall support:* Mr Dr Worrall is drawing unexpected strength from voters, an opinion poll revealed yesterday, showing Mr Heunis with 31 per cent support in the constituency and Dr Worrall with 29 per cent.

Leading article, page 13

The Contra funds scandal

Poindexter's evidence may harm Reagan

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan may be confronted by highly embarrassing testimony as early as this month by Admiral John Poindexter, the former National Security Adviser, who has consistently refused to talk about the Iran-Contra affair under his Fifth Amendment right against self-incrimination.

The Senate select committee investigating the scandal is planning to vote within the next fortnight on giving limited immunity both to Admiral Poindexter and to Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver North, the former National Security Council aide who played the key role in channeling funds to the Contras.

The weekend edition of *The Washington Post* quoted a source close to the President as saying that the White House was anticipating that Admiral Poindexter "will say he had direction and authority, directly or indirectly, from Mr Reagan to divert money to the Contras."

According to the newspaper, Admiral Poindexter has told friends that he is not ashamed of his actions and that he told Mr Reagan twice in 1986 that the Iran arms sales were generating money for the Contras.

Admiral Poindexter reportedly did not tell the President that there was an illegal diversion of money, but rather that funds for the Contras contributed by Iranians or Israelis were "an ancillary benefit" of the arms sales.

Mr Lawrence Walsh, the independent counsel conducting criminal investigations into the Iran affair, has repeatedly urged the committee to delay giving immunity to any of those involved until his probe is completed.

According to a weekend newspaper account, in 1985 and 1986 more than \$1.7 million (£1.06 million) was channelled from a US tax-exempt foundation to a Swiss bank account being used by Colonel North for funds that helped arm the Nicaraguan rebels and finance the sale of US weapons to Iran.

If true, that would for the first time demonstrate that tax-deductible contributions were systematically transferred to an account under Colonel North's direct control.

● *North challenge:* Colonel North has brought his second legal action challenging the appointment of a special prosecutor to probe the Iran arms scandal (Reuters reports from Washington).

Last week he filed a suit charging that the naming of Mr Walsh as special prosecutor was unconstitutional. To get around Colonel North's objection, the US Attorney General, Mr Edwin Meese, last week appointed Mr Walsh to a Justice Department post. But Colonel North's lawyers last Friday filed an action saying Mr Meese could not appoint Mr Walsh without the advice and consent of the Senate.

Snooker diplomacy



Britain's Willie Thorne giving a snooker lesson to a Chinese soldier in Peking after beating Jimmy White 5-2 yesterday in the first international snooker event held in China.

Geneva arms negotiations

Worries on short-range missiles

From Our Own Correspondent Washington

United States arms negotiators return to Geneva this week with instructions that a superpower accord on medium-range missiles in Europe must include a deal on Soviet short-range missiles.

Mr Max Kampelman, the chief US arms negotiator, said yesterday that an agreement on intermediate-range forces (INF) should include within it "a very important ingredient for equality and reductions in the short-range area".

The allies have expressed concern that the removal of American Pershing and cruise missiles from Europe would leave Western Europe vulnerable to Soviet short-range weapons.

Mr Kampelman acknowledged in an American tele-

vision interview that "just to reduce the Soviet SS 20's without dealing with their short-range missiles is inadequate. We fully agree with that."

He added that "an agreement in the intermediate-

Pravda said of the Geneva talks yesterday that "a few obstacles and difficulties appear on the way towards an agreement" on the Gorbachev proposals for eliminating medium-range missiles from Europe. Among its opponents were "ultra-rightist militaristic forces" (A Correspondent writes from Moscow).

range area is not necessarily by itself meaningful". But he insisted that, when the Soviet Union had three times as many medium-range missiles in Europe as the US had, "to

get them both down to zero in Europe is in our interest. Every single European city is now targeted by those SS 20s."

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, said over the weekend that the progress in Geneva on INF reductions offered hope that his talks in Moscow next month with Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, might make headway on reducing long-range nuclear weapons.

He noted that any procedures for on-site inspection that might be agreed in a treaty banning medium-range missiles could also be used in a treaty reducing long-range strategic nuclear missiles.

Mr Kampelman said the US and Soviet Union had reached a common, generalized definition of verification, but

translating that into a formal agreement would be extremely difficult and would take time.

● *LONDON:* Constraints on the development or deployment of Soviet shorter-range missiles must be a condition of any agreement to remove Soviet and American longer-range intermediate nuclear weapons from Europe, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday before leaving for Hungary for talks with Mr Janos Kadar, the veteran Communist Party leader (Our Political Reporter writes).

There would also have to be a commitment to further negotiations on how to reduce a Soviet advantage of nine-to-one in shorter-range missiles and foolproof agreement on verification, he said on ITV's *Weekend World*.

Jewish women fast in nine Soviet cities

From A Correspondent Moscow

Sixty-three Jewish women in nine cities across the Soviet Union began a three-day hunger strike at the weekend in protest against the Kremlin's emigration policies.

A further 12 women will not eat for one or two days, and another 15 women, although not fasting for health reasons, are giving moral support.

The hunger strike, which started on Saturday after sunset, is timed to coincide with International Women's Day, celebrated yesterday in the Soviet Union. The women want to draw attention to what they see as the "impossibility of emigrating to Israel", despite the release of famous dissidents and Moscow's claims to now have a more liberal emigration policy.

Seven of the women have husbands in labour camps, and the fast is also aimed at publicizing their plight.

One of the women, Mrs Natasha Bekhman, aged 31, said she had been trying to leave the Soviet Union for eight years, and that some of the protesting women had been trying to emigrate for the past 10 to 15 years.

Mrs Bekhman said that, like many refugees in the Soviet Union, she had been unable to get a job in her profession — she is a teacher — since applying to go to Israel. She said she now worked as a model at an art institute.

During the recent Moscow demonstrations in Moscow demanding the release of Mr Josif Begun, the leading Jewish dissident, she was beaten up, she said.

The nine cities where women are on

hunger strike are Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Riga, Tbilisi, Baku, Yerevan, Tallinn and Gorly.

Last week Mr Natan Sharansky, the former Soviet Jewish dissident freed a year ago from prison and allowed to emigrate as part of an East-West exchange, told the United Nations Human Rights Commission that there were 400,000 Soviet Jews currently awaiting permission to emigrate.

● *JERUSALEM:* Eleven women yesterday ended the hunger strike they started last Wednesday to protest at the plight of the children they had left behind in the Soviet Union when they emigrated to Israel more than 15 years ago (David Bernstein writes).

The Jerusalem strike, according to Soviet Jewish activists here, was intended to draw international attention to the strike in Moscow.

Saudi-UK clash on Tornado deal threatens submarine bid

From Nicholas Beeston Riyadh

Saudi Arabian officials have accused Britain of "dragging its feet" over a disputed reinvestment clause in the £5 billion Tornado aircraft deal which, if left unresolved, could jeopardize Britain's chances of winning a lucrative submarine contract.

At the first meeting of the Tornado offset committee yesterday, Saudi Arabia pressed the British delegation to reinvest up to 35 per cent of the aircraft deal into high-

technology developments in the kingdom.

The Saudis maintain that Britain agreed informally to the offset reinvestment programme, which the US aircraft manufacturer, Boeing, undertook when it won the Peace Shield project to supply Awacs early warning surveillance aircraft.

However, British officials in Saudi Arabia said over the weekend that Britain agreed "to examine ways of profitable joint ventures to diversify the Saudi economy", but that "they had never been a pre-

condition to winning the contract."

One British source familiar with the deal described the Saudis as "very upset" that Britain appeared to be backing out of its commitment. But diplomatic sources said in Riyadh that Saudi Arabia had tried to "firm up" the pledge for reinvestment and was pressuring Britain by arousing expectations in the kingdom.

Britain is hoping that its panel, which includes representatives from British industry, will be able to satisfy Prince Fahd bin Abdullah, the

Saudi Minister of Defence and Aviation, that some compromise can be reached.

The problem, according to experts, is finding profitable high-technology investments in a highly developed country.

Although the disagreement cannot now threaten the Tornado deal, it could harm the prospects for Britain's bid for a diesel electric submarine contract worth £1 billion. Vickers Shipbuilding and Engineering have submitted a tender with its Type 2400 craft.

Mrs Thatcher, the Prime

Minister, is expected to press Britain's case with the Saudi monarch, King Fahd, during his state visit to London later this month.

● *Britain honoured:* King Fahd presented a British mathematician and a London-based doctor with £60,000 each and a gold medal at a ceremony in Riyadh last night for their respective contributions to science and medicine.

The Briton, Sir Michael Atiyah, aged 57, a Royal Society research professor of geometry at Oxford, was pre-

sented with the award for his work in algebraic geometry and theoretical physics.

The prize for medicine went to Dr Barrie Jones, aged 66, a New Zealander who has worked in London since 1951, and who directs the International Centre of Eye Health at the University of London, for his research into preventing blindness.

The annual awards were paid for by the King Faisal Foundation, a Saudi-based organization, which sponsors scientific and educational programmes worldwide.

Irangate gives the Cabinet a chance to make its mark

The US Cabinet is not often in the news, but some of its newer members are quietly making reputations for themselves. In the first of two articles, Michael Bryant looks at the American cabinet system and at the brightest of President Reagan's "B team."

A striking point to emerge from the Tower report on the way President Reagan ran his Government is how little importance he attached to his Cabinet. None of its members had a hand in shaping the Iran policy. No one was informed of the dubious operations hatched by the National Security Council. And consequently none of the 13 members is now tainted with the "smell of Iran".

Can they now play a more important role in Mr Reagan's revamped Administration? Few Americans can name the full Cabinet. Apart from Mr George Shultz, Mr Caspar Weinberger and perhaps Mr James Baker, the Secretaries of State, Defence and the Treasury, few have achieved political prominence. Some are even unfamiliar to President Reagan himself, who once mistook Mr Samuel Pierce, his Secretary of Housing and Urban Development since 1981 and the only black Cabinet member, for Mr Marion Barry, the black Mayor of Washington.

Traditionally the Cabinet has never been an important branch of government in the American system. Its members are not elected politicians or statesmen in their own right. They are mainly drawn from industry and the private sector, where they will probably return in two years' time.

They meet irregularly and rarely for more than an hour or two. There are no challenges to the President's decision or authority, little of the cut and thrust of policy debate, and no formal voting. Cabinet officers are not accountable to Congress and their only loyalty is to the President. They are not necessarily even members of his own party. Purges and shake-ups in the Cabinet — rare under President Reagan — do not betoken any big crisis in this country.

Inevitably, however, the heads of the big departments do stand out, if only because of the vast budgets they oversee. Indeed, Mr Shultz and Mr Weinberger probably have more influence within the Government than any European equivalent. And over the years some of the second-rank Cabinet members have also caught the public's attention through competence, departmental initiatives or sparring with Congress.

Several members of Mr Reagan's "B team" have been in the news recently, and with the discrediting of so many in the White House "kitchen cabinet," they have emerged with growing reputations as competent administrators, original thinkers and men to watch.

They include Mr William Bennett, the Secretary of Education, Dr Otis Bowen, the Secretary of Health and Human Services, Mr Donald Hodel, the Secretary of the Interior, Mrs Elizabeth Dole, the Secretary of Transport,

and Mr William Brock, the Secretary of Labor.

Mr Bennett is the youngest, and to many the most exciting, man in the Cabinet, and one who has gained considerable weight after a disastrous start. He heads the smallest and newest of the Cabinet departments, is only the third Secretary of Education in US history, and took office only in 1985.

An ardent Reagan supporter, he has become increasingly the darling of the conservatives, because of his insistence on the teaching of moral values, his spirited defence of prayers in schools, his plan to give wider parental choice with a system of education vouchers, his opposition

Reagan's 'B team' Part 1

to bilingual education and his conservative views on sex education, abortion and the family.

Mr Bennett, an assistant professor of philosophy, is formidably equipped intellectually, having spent a career in university teaching as a consultant on curriculum development, and as the president of the National Humanities Centre. He relishes controversy, which almost destroyed him with a series of initial blunders, including the defence of an assistant who spoke out against the handicapped. But he has since made his small department a hotbed of new ideas and has himself made well-publicized forays into American classrooms, rolling up his sleeves and doing a stint of teaching.

He is in the difficult position of having to defend the massive budget cuts which President Reagan wants to make in federal support for education. But he has argued instead for greater local spending, and has tried to streamline rather than abolish programmes.

Many teachers and parents also support his impassioned calls for a return to higher standards, a core curriculum and greater discipline in American schools. And he has been one of the most active Cabinet members in the war on drugs.

Conservatives are calling on Mr Bennett to spread himself further, and would like to see him aim for higher political office. At a time when the right is feeling under threat from pragmatists in the Administration, he is regarded as a forceful articulator of conservatism, and a man who still has a populist appeal.

Already he is being mentioned as a likely candidate for a larger department in any future Republican administration.

Tomorrow: Behind the scenes



Three of the men to watch in President Reagan's Cabinet team: from left, Mr Bennett, Mr Hodel and Dr Bowen.

Beirut honeymoon on the wane for Syrian Army

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The comfortable honeymoon which Beirut usually extends to newly arrived foreign armies appears to be nearing an end for the Syrians.

Both the Iranian President and the recently appointed Iranian Ambassador to Lebanon have condemned the Syrians for the "unjustified, ugly crime" of killing 23 Hezbollah (Party of God) militiamen two weeks ago, while there are growing rumours that attacks — possibly carried out by Palestinians — have already been made against Syrian soldiers in the Lebanese capital.

A rocket was reported to have exploded on the second floor of the King's Hotel in Raouche directed — according to an anonymous caller who telephoned *an-Nahar* newspaper — at agents of the Syrian Mukhabarrat intelligence. "This is the beginning," the man said, claiming that he belonged to the Lebanese Liberation Organization.

The Syrian Army has, meanwhile, banned motorcycles in west Beirut, telling their astonished owners to leave their vehicles at Syrian checkpoints and to continue on foot. There are reports that gunmen here have opened fire on Syrian troops from motorcycles on three occasions.

Gunmen in Damascus have in the past routinely used

these vehicles during assassination attempts.

The more pressing issue for the Syrians, however, remains Iran's continuing support for the Hezbollah, whose forces in the suburbs near the airport still lie outside the control of the Syrian Army. At Friday prayers in Tehran last week, President Ali Khamenei said that Syria's prestige had been

"besmirched" by the shooting of Hezbollah members and that the disarmament of what he called "Islamic forces" would only help Israel.

Then on Saturday Mr Ahmed Dasmatchian, the new Iranian Ambassador to Beirut, was greeted in the southern suburbs of the city by several thousand Lebanese Shia Muslims, some of whom physically carried through the streets the armoured Mercedes in which other Iranian officials were travelling.

Mr Dasmatchian, a tall, bearded man in dark glasses, assured the crowds of Iran's "unlimited support" for the Lebanese guerrillas fighting the Israelis in southern Lebanon and spoke revealingly about Lebanon's role as a

forward outpost of Islamic resistance.

He was sorry, he said, that his mission "should coincide with the painful tragedy that has befallen Muslims in the world, especially in Lebanon and Iran, as a result of the killing of the 23 sons of Hezbollah. The elements whose hands committed this unjustified, ugly crime should

have realized that it serves the interests of American imperialism and Israel."

The crowds chanted "death to America" and "death to Israel" as Mr Dasmatchian spoke, though there were no threats against Syria by name.

Syria's hopes of peacefully entering the Shia Muslim suburbs of west Beirut have thus been significantly lowered, although President Assad is telling Iranian leaders in Damascus that he will brook no interference in his Army's deployment in west Beirut.

Yesterday morning, President Assad spent some time in conference with the Iranian Interior Minister, although the official Syrian news agency later failed, significantly per-

haps, to record the subject of their conversation.

The 26 foreign hostages in Lebanon are certain to have been discussed by the two men. The Iranian Embassy in Beirut is at Cola, just off Corniche Mazraa and in an area under the full control of Syrian troops.

Indeed, Syrian soldiers man a checkpoint scarcely a hundred yards from the entrance to the Iranian mission — so it is highly unlikely that anyone would want to hide captives there (as German and British publications have claimed), even supposing the Iranians were to allow this.

But repeated rumours that most of the foreign hostages in Lebanon are now in the Beirut suburbs outside Syria's control has led to considerable speculation here that Syria is prepared to stay out of the Shia districts if the captives are released.

Arab reports at the weekend claimed that two German captives might be inside the embassy and that Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, had been seen in the eastern Lebanese town of Aanjar, where the Syrian Army maintains an intelligence headquarters.

Hostage stories, however, are now a daily feature of the Lebanese press, and a few of them are likely to be true.



A Beirut municipal worker painting over a large, bullet-riddled mural of Ayatollah Khomeini as part of a clean-up campaign in the shattered city which began yesterday and is aimed at removing political posters and photographs symbolizing militia rule over the streets.

Plea by son for release of Hess

Bonn — The son of the former Nazi leader Rudolf Hess, who is in the British military hospital in Berlin, yesterday appealed to the allies: "Let my father die in peace at home" (John England writes).

Herr Wolf-Rüdiger Hess, a Munich businessman, flew to Berlin yesterday to visit his father, who was taken to the hospital from Spandau jail nine days ago.

He said: "My father will be 93 next month and his latest illness shows that every day could be his last. I appeal to the allies to be human and let him spend his final days in freedom."

Gun death in holy shrine

Delhi — One policeman was killed and three others injured when about 100 police and paramilitary troops entered the Golden Temple at Amritsar, the Sikhs' holiest shrine, to rescue a Sikh policeman who had gone to pray but was beaten up by militants (Our Correspondent writes).

Shots were fired when six armed and plain-clothes officers entered the area where Mr Devinder Singh was being held. A chief constable died of his injuries as the attackers fled.

Drug Briton will appeal

Penang (Reuters) — The lawyer for Derrick Gregory, the Briton sentenced here to hang for drug smuggling, is to appeal today against conviction and sentence.

Mr Gregory's parents, Kenneth and Mary Gregory, had flown to Penang from London and visited their son in prison yesterday. His brother, Paul, would be coming early this week.

Aids victim deported

Delhi (Reuters) — India has dropped charges of heroin smuggling against a Swiss national and is to deport him because he is suffering from Aids.

A Swiss diplomat said his embassy agreed with the decision and was waiting for an ambulance plane from Switzerland to fly out Christian Kasza, aged 30.

Moi visit

Nairobi (Reuters) — President Moi will meet President Reagan and the Queen during an eight-day trip to the United States and Britain starting today, the Kenya News Agency reported.

Greek pope

Alexandria (Reuters) — The Greek Orthodox Church installed a new pope, Archbishop Parthenios III, here yesterday.

Rail tragedy

Djibouti (Reuters) — Nine people were killed and 36 injured when two carriages of a passenger train bound for Dire Dawa, Ethiopia, left the track in southern Djibouti yesterday.

Hijack foiled

Anchorage (Reuters) — The pilot and flight engineer of an Alaska Airlines 727 overpowered and tied up a would-be hijacker who had demanded to be flown to Cuba.

Nine defect

Munich (AP) — Nine Czechoslovaks defected to the West at the weekend while in Munich on a holiday tour, West German police said.

Nudes halted

Delhi (AFP) — Hundreds of policemen prevented the celebration of a centuries-old festival of worship by naked women in southern India yesterday after an official ban, the Press Trust of India said.

Eta pays homage to dead leader

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Extreme left-wing Basque nationalists were yesterday paying a "last homage" to Señor Domingo Irujo (Txomin), the 43-year-old charismatic leader of Eta's military wing, after his body had been flown home from exile in Algeria, where he died in a car crash nine days ago.

His presence there had led to a diplomatic row between the Spanish Government and Algeria over its harbouring of Eta terrorists.

Madrid held up repatriation of the body for several days until it had got a promise that two alleged members of Eta's "Madrid Commando", among the most wanted, will be expelled.

Negotiations went on all day on Saturday, with Señor Francisco Fernández Ordóñez, the Foreign Minister, threatening to call off a visit to Algiers later this month.

Txomin's body, accompanied by relatives and leaders of the extreme left-wing Popular Unity party, the political wing of Eta, finally arrived in Barcelona at about midnight. It was then taken, under armed escort of the paramilitary Civil Guard in two light armoured vehicles, to Mondragon, Txomin's home town.

Popular Unity was seeking a second propaganda victory, in less than a fortnight, over the new Basque regional government formed by the moderate Basque Nationalist Party (PNV) in coalition with the Socialists.

When Señor José Ardanza was re-elected Basque Chief Minister by Parliament, the political wing of Eta managed to steal the limelight by fielding a suspected Eta terrorist, who is to stand trial, as its candidate for the job.

Exploiting the funeral, they managed in a town of only 27,000 to get the town council to let the body be filed past yesterday by sympathizers in the town hall.

Txomin, detained by the French authorities in the wake of greater anti-terrorist collaboration with Madrid 11 months ago and deported to Gabon last July, had not been in charge of Eta commandos for some time, but his death is expected to benefit even more headline elements.

Advantage to Karpov

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

The sixth world chess title eliminator match between Anatoly Karpov and Andrei Sokolov in Linares, Spain, has been adjourned after 41 moves.

Karpov (white) has all the chances to win, though Sokolov, with rook and two pawns for Karpov's two bishops, may be able to construct a defence.

The opening, a Queen's Indian Defence, duplicated game 2 until Karpov's innovation on move 19. He rejected a possible draw on move 29 and pressed for the win, but he was met by a bishop sacrifice on move 31 described as "a bolt from the blue".

Sokolov then gained further sacrifices over the white king, but Karpov guided the king to safety and adjourned with a slight advantage. Sokolov's sealed move — over which he thought for 19 minutes — could be 41... Re8. Karpov leads by three points to two with one adjourned.

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Nightmare that united Europe

There is little comfort in catastrophe; but the death toll at Zeebrugge might have been even higher but for a remarkable Belgian crisis plan and the efficient pooling of European resources. Brian James reports.

When they tell the full story of the loss of the British ferry *Enterprise*, the word "heroic" will be used without restraint and properly, for many of the 408 taken from the stricken vessel owe the remainder of their lives to other men's courage.

But other less dramatic words, like "planning", "co-ordination" and "foresight" will need full employment. For what happened in the cold seas on the lip of Zeebrugge harbour was a textbook example of international co-operation.

It was also a superb demonstration of one small nation's thoroughness, amply demonstrated by the speed, and the sequence, of events. It is now possible to piece together much of that happened in the crucial hours after Robert Heinemann, acting master of the dredger *San Derus*, watched the lights of the ferry begin to tilt and then go out. That was at 7.46pm local time. Heinemann immediately gave the alarm with a VHF call to the Zeebrugge pilotage control.

"I was about a mile away, watching the ferry. I had seen nothing wrong. But suddenly when next I looked it was a slant in the water. It was obviously very serious trouble. I sent out a Mayday and told control help must come very soon," said Heinemann yesterday.

At 7.47 the telephone was ringing in the first-floor duty room of Zeebrugge's naval base. One lieutenant and one rating were on duty, but in another office a much larger group of naval officers were passing paper problems to each other as part of a NATO exercise codenamed "Wintex".

The duty lieutenant scrambled a Belgian air force helicopter from its base at Lesseweg, 25 miles inland. What that helicopter pilot reported, as he hovered over the capsized ferry at 8.01, a bare 15 minutes after the first alarm, sent the duty lieutenant sprinting into the NATO control room. Operation Wintex was instantly cancelled: all personnel were ordered into the duty room. Operation "Harbour Rescue" had begun.

At the same moment the Belgian navy was alerted, another phone rang at the home of Olivier Vanneste, provincial governor of

West Flanders. The voice of the port control said two words: "Zeebrugge Alarm" and rang off. Mr Vanneste left his dinner and ran for his car. "We had practised this many times. I knew where to go. The crisis centre. But I didn't at that time know why."

An urgent signal was put out for naval divers and two had been flown to the stricken ferry by 8.30. Others, from a crack Belgian navy diving team based in Ostend, were flown in as they reported for duty. At 9.40, a Dutch diving crew — the first of several from a five-ship NATO flotilla in the area — stepped on to the hull; in the next hour, underwater search teams from the Belgian ships *Bellis* and *Jenie*, the Dutch *Bittelberg*, Germany's *Gottingen* and the Royal Navy's *HMS Herbert*, were airlifted to the scene.

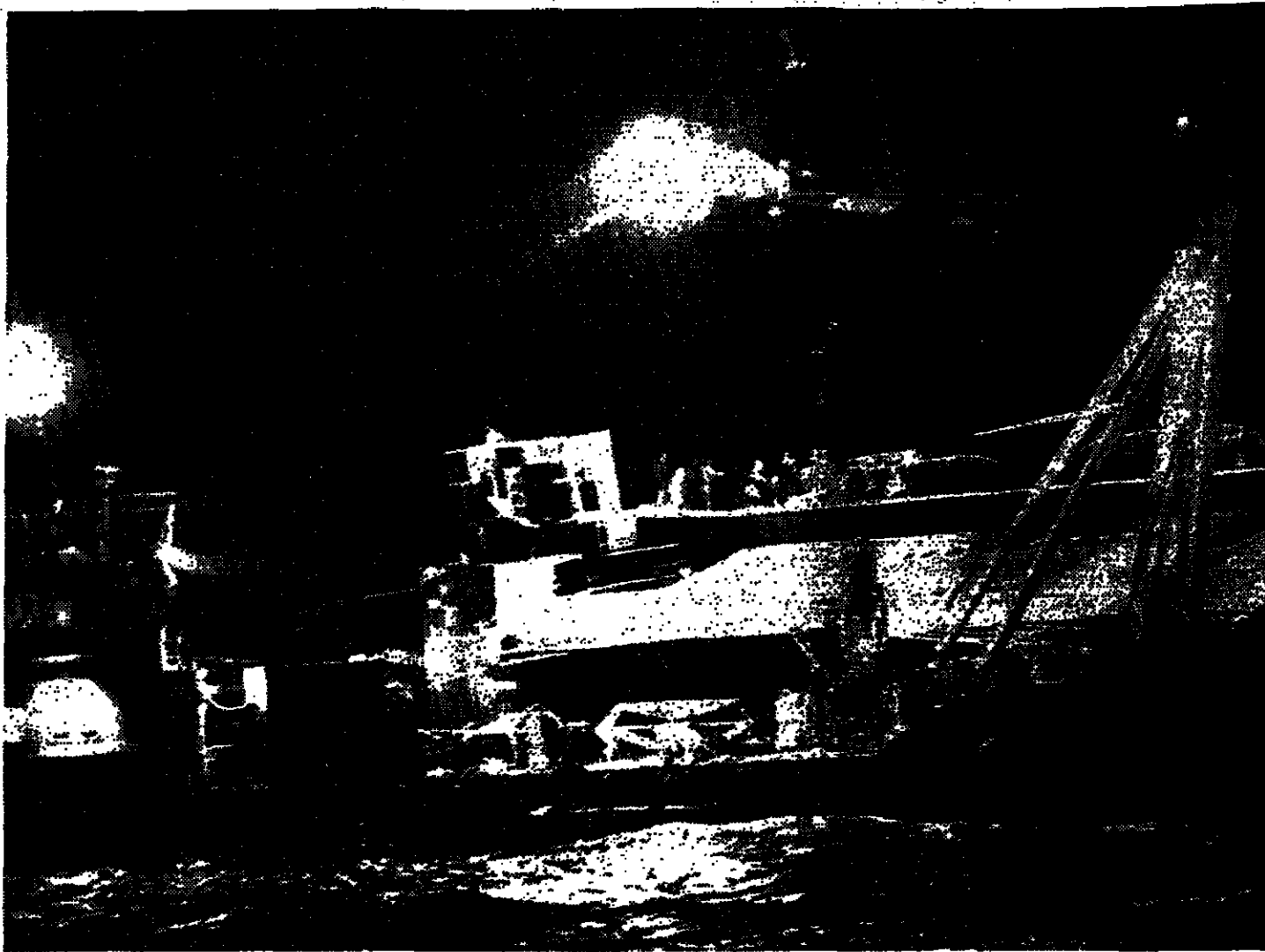
By 11.20 the Belgian navy's auxiliary ships *Spa* and *Croquis* reported themselves standing by the wreck and taking survivors and bodies from the sea. By 11.41, helicopters from the United Kingdom and The Netherlands reported for duty to the Belgian naval control and were directed to join the airlift from the hull.

The first British helicopter, a Sea King, came from RAF Coltishall, Norfolk, followed by others from RAF Boulmer, Tyne-side, RAF Brandy, South Wales, and the Royal Naval Air Station at Culdrose in Cornwall. At that stage 46 service divers were engaged in rescue and recovery within the ship and launches from five warships were conducting search patterns in the surrounding waters. Dutch divers have complained since of "some chaos" on the ferry's hull about this time.

At 3am the Belgian naval crisis controller was able to turn down offers of help from French and Finnish diving teams. The urgency had gone: what was left was a salvage and a burial.

"Those who were saved were lucky to choose the day of Operation Wintex," said Lieutenant Commander Wilfried van Kerschaver. "We were able to begin in 15 minutes. Otherwise it would have taken 30 minutes. And 15 minutes in those conditions in that cold sea is maybe the difference between 400 saved and 200."

That terse message "Zeebrugge Alarm" had sent Governor



A light in their darkness: a helicopter winches survivors to safety from the frightening turmoil of the stricken ferry off Zeebrugge

Vanneste to the pre-ordained crisis centre in Van Hamm House. He was the second man to arrive: the first, the city's fire chief, told him of the ferry disaster.

"That is the way our contingency plan is made. No one is permitted to ask questions about where or what has happened. That wastes time, and whether it is a sea disaster, a major fire, a rail crash or a nuclear accident, lives will be wasted."

Zeebrugge's crisis plan involves an immediate meeting of eight leaders: they control the police force and gendarmerie, the fire brigade, all hospitals, the ambulance service, the army medical corps, the Red Cross and a volunteer civil defence force. They have a pyramid system of telephone alerts — each man on getting his call telephones those on a designated list, under the same two words, refuses all conversation, and runs for his post.

"It is a good simple plan," says Mr Vanneste, "which we have practised again and again so we

know that it works." On paper. "We reformulated it two years ago." After Heysel? "After Zeebrugge thought it was necessary," said Mr Vanneste very firmly. "But of course we could only wonder if on the day it would work."

The best testimony comes from survivors and those who saw them come ashore. They tell of 30 ambulances lining up on the mole within 15 minutes of the first distress call. Of Red Cross workers, most of them teenagers in their grey uniforms, reporting in on the run.

They tell of survivors being swamped in blankets the instant their feet touched either the two reception quays, of the injured and severely shocked being put in to ambulances that were moving almost as soon as the survivors emerged, and of the less seriously affected being swept away in buses.

"It was our decision, on medical

advice, that in such temperatures no one must be on the quay for more than 60 seconds," said Vanneste. "We had 35 ambulances and two mobile medical units. But what of those unhurt? There were such numbers, more than in our plan. I sent the police to the railway station to turn the passengers off all the city buses and send them to the dock. It was drastic but I don't think the people of Zeebrugge will complain."

Nor do I think that many others will complain. For an extraordinary element of this dramatic night was the sense of involvement of Zeebrugge's town folk.

One of the crisis centre telephones was swamped by calls from people offering clothing. Many of the city's hoteliers rang to offer free beds and sent their own cars to collect sodden guests. Indeed one of the difficulties in estimating casualties, Paul Ellis of Townsend-Thoresen said, was that where fishing boats or private launches had taken survivors from the water the sailors tended

to take them home for hot drinks and fresh clothes, failing to report their numbers or names until much later.

The first 40 survivors were saved by crewmen from the *San Derus*. After signalling that first Mayday he up-anchored and took his dredger as near as he could to the *Enterprise* and launched his dinghy. Meanwhile his company's own diving team was heading out to the ferry, where they kicked in windows in readiness for the first helicopter airlift.

It is 70 years since Zeebrugge and its harbour first commanded our attention. In April 1917, British forces assaulted the port to try to deny it to the U-boats of the occupying Germans. The *San Derus* has only just finished raising a destroyer, *HMS Mahari*, with the bodies of 70 of its crew, sunk in the outer channel. What some men did on that day earned 11 Victoria Crosses: what is the appropriate decoration for an entire town on the day that it was tested and responded so well?

"Thank God for saving me. I prayed my thanks to the nurses. They were angels"

Amid the terrifying chaos of the disaster the wards of St Jan's Hospital in Bruges became a life-saving haven of calm and classic efficiency for 50 injured survivors. The hospital, a new medical showpiece in the ancient city, 10 miles from Zeebrugge, had rehearsed for just such a catastrophe. As the casualties arrived the small point of the 100-page *Enterprise* document, literally the disaster plan, became reality.

"It was vital for us all to keep our nerve and remember our training," Mrs Nadine De Genit, the hospital matron, said.

Some of the unfortunates who arrived here were close to death either from hypothermia or from their injuries. Some were quite badly hurt, others in deep shock. All of them had their emotions shattered.

A 14-year-old girl was brought in unconscious, her heartbeat barely detectable. Exposure in the sea had plunged her body temperature far below normal. By the normal rules of triage in which those casualties for whom there is little hope are put to one side in a crisis, she should have had little chance.

But surgeons cut into her chest to massage her heart with their fingers while ventilating equipment helped maintain her circulation. After a three-hour operation she was brought back from the edge of death. Yesterday she was "making good progress".

In an adjacent theatre neurosurgeons worked deep in to the night to remove a blood-clot from a four-month-old baby whose skull had been fractured. The infant will live but the fate of her parents is less certain — they had apparently lost their travel insurance.

Truck driver Joseph Kay from Quenaby, near Bradford, had his hands and feet badly scarred by broken glass as he smashed the windscreen to escape.

The wounds were stitched and he was allowed out of bed on Saturday. Later he limped to the hospital chapel. "I am not a religious man but I thanked God for saving me," he said. "I prayed my thanks to the nurses. They were angels."

Thomson Prentice

Woman is on the

His success rate more

IF YOU WATCH NEWS AT TEN TONIGHT WE'LL TAKE YOU FROM PARIS TO VIENNA IN THE LAP OF LUXURY.

THE FIAT CROMA



The moulders of invention

Royal Doulton were running out of craftsmen, so they decided to create some of their own

Amid the mangled industrial landscape of Stoke-on-Trent, there is a small haven dedicated to teaching how to model the graceful lines of the human form. It is a school of sculpture. The first remarkable fact is that it has been set up by the china company Royal Doulton, the second that it was created because the company was unable to recruit young artists equipped with the basic skills of representational art. "This school functions as a centre for endangered species," says Michael Talbot, 27, a former Royal Academy student. "Because I did figurative work at college, I was a complete dinosaur, treated as an eccentric. This is an opportunity to come in from the cold."

The Sir Henry Doulton School of Sculpture gives the formal training that used to be a compulsory foundation for all art courses. The idea took

'Faculties hardly deal with the human form now'

shape two years ago when Doulton failed to find artists to design a new range of ceramic sculpture as a departure from its traditional crinolined figurines. "We discovered that art colleges had been through a period when free expression and self-expression were highly fashionable," said Stuart Lyons, managing director of Royal Doulton. "But there was a shortage of students who had been taught the disciplines of drawing, draughtsmanship and sculpture."

Mr Colin Melbourne, the school principal and former head of North Staffordshire Polytechnic's Faculty of Art and Design, is also concerned about modern teaching trends in sculpture. "They have almost obliterated the education that a figurative sculptor needs," he says. "Most of the



Master craftsman in the making: David Goode and friend

sculpture faculties are hardly, if at all, dealing with the human figure." Doulton spent £50,000 last year establishing the school in a disused factory, and providing seven students' grants, teaching and materials. Yet, the company says, this is no training ground for staff, but an independent attempt to fill a yawning gap in the national art education system.

To underline the philanthropic intention, the school has applied for charity status and Doulton has asked five trustees to start taking charge of the project's future. Among them are Dame Elisabeth Frink, Britain's leading sculptress. The school provides a rare interface between industry and education. Students work the same hours as the factory workers and Doulton's resources are made freely available: the company's designers lecture on design, technological advice is on hand, and students even have lectures in anatomy from the company doctor. The students were chosen simply on the grounds of talent

any schools for three years to study sculpture, says: "People were very suspicious of this school at first because it's run by Doulton, but they've stuck to their promise and there's no obvious commercial logic except that Doulton have a stake in the figurative image."

He hopes ultimately to work part-time for Doulton, giving him the financial freedom to pursue his own work. Mark Delf is more of a purist, keen to become a professional sculptor. Some of his work is being cast in bronze, and he plans an exhibition to launch his career in London. The younger students have spent their first year acquiring the basics of life drawing and

'People were very suspicious of the school at first'

modelling, and now their potential for expression should develop more clearly. One 20-year-old, David Goode, who started out wanting to model monsters, is already creating the kind of work the school is intent on. His portrait of a friend, "Oliver", hunched on a wooden bollard, is being eyed curiously by Doulton, who have remodelled the piece as a small ceramic figure. David will be paid if it goes into production.

Christine Webb
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CONCISE CROSSWORD NO 1201

ACROSS

1 Grab (6)
 2 Plant (4)
 3 Animal (5)
 4 Apparent (7)
 5 Witch's pot (8)
 6 Heat fiercely (4)
 7 Joint TV/radio broadcast (5)
 8 Mass (4)
 9 Formal defence (8)
 10 Italian Baroque artist (7)
 11 Clean out (5)
 12 Boxing glove (4)
 13 South Saxon kingdom (6)

DOWN

1 Pleasant island (5)
 2 Definite article (3)
 3 Symbolic writing (1,3)
 4 Brilliant (4)
 5 Square-ended cigar (7)
 6 Backwards (5)

10 Speech (4)
 11 Waste pile (4)
 12 Bucket (4)
 13 Japanese warrior caste (7)

16 Sports bat (4)
 17 The sea (5)
 18 Furze (5)
 19 Throw over (4)
 23 Dance step (3)

MONDAY PAGE

Woman's place is on the dais

Petra Kelly, one of the original leaders of the radical Green party in West Germany, was asked by the Oxford Union two years ago if she would propose the following motion: "The profit motive spells ecological disaster". Yes, she would be delighted, she replied. But a week later, after seeing a copy of the rules governing debate, she cancelled. Why?

"As a feminist I have problems with the patriarchal and formal rules of the debate," she wrote, in an apologetic but stern letter. "I realize what an historic tradition the Oxford Union has, but on the other hand, we must begin to unravel the thinking behind 'male academia', which has for so many centuries afforded privilege to men over women."

A rather bewildered and somewhat bemused President tried to persuade Kelly to change her mind. Women have been allowed into the Union since 1908, it was argued. But were women allowed then to take part in all the proceedings? Well, not quite. What were they allowed to do then? Listen to men debate. How many women took part in the famous "left wing" debate in 1934, which came out against fighting for King and Country? Or that was the year the famous "left wing" standing committee — which included Michael Foot — refused to allow women in for tea between four and five in the afternoon.

The President clearly was not holding many cards. The Oxford Union's record — as far as women are concerned — is not an impressive one. But all that is changing fast. The best known debating society in the world, until recently anti-feminist and misogynist, is rapidly becoming dominated by women.

A similar pattern has been evident at Cambridge, which first admitted women as members in 1963 and elected a female president, Ann Mallalieu, in 1967. She stood twice as Labour candidate

With the Oxford Union again at the centre of controversy over the IRA debate, Roland Rudd looks at its increasing female domination

for Hitchin, giving up in 1975, and is now a barrister in London. Cambridge has had four further women presidents, including ex-Labour MP Helene Hayman and writer Arianna Stassinopoulou, but there have been only three women officers in the last two years and the present committee is running a campaign to encourage women to stand for office and speak.

Oxford's women are further forward, and not even Petra Kelly could have realized how much the Union was to change when she wished it "a happy feminist future" in 1984. Women now account for 36 per cent of the Union's membership — only one per cent less than their total membership in the university. Over the past two years women have taken 34 per cent of the posts on the Secretary's Committee, 40 per cent of the posts on the more senior Standing Committee and won two of the previous six presidential elections.

There were of course some notable women officers in the past. Benazir Bhutto, the leader of the Pakistan People's Party, was President in 1977. Libby Purves, the writer and broadcaster, was librarian in 1970. However, only one former woman librarian of the Oxford Union followed Edwina Currie into British politics: Caroline Harvey, who married Robert Jackson, MP, and is now the MEP for Wiltshire. Many more decided to follow Geraldine Jones's exam-

ple (see box) and become a housewife.

But women officers were the exception and not the rule. Few who stood for office got further than the first junior committee. Now it is not unusual for women to hold three of the most senior posts. Jaya Wilson, who was the first black, married woman to be elected as president, thinks that equality only truly arrived at the Oxford Union when a mediocre woman could run against a mediocre man and have an even chance of winning.

"But one swallow does not fortell the spring," said Jaya, who then worked tirelessly to help more women get elected. She took office with three other women officers. "We managed it," says Jaya, "because the atmosphere was more liberal and the women happened to be the best. But I remember shocking one of my male supporters when I told him he could not sell me as a woman, when he was pushing me for President."

In the 1970s, the Union was boycotted by the Liberal Party, the Student's Union (which is separate) and the Labour Party on the grounds that it was an elitist, conservative, male club. But during the last three years, they were skilfully persuaded to drop their boycott as Union membership finally took off — more than half of all Oxford undergraduates are now members.

However, some women members still feel there is male prejudice. "Women in the Union suffer from the evil Madonna stereotype," says Jessica Pulay, who was recently the youngest and seventh woman ever to be elected President of the Oxford Union. "Men love to see things in black and white — we are either tempestuous or a seductress — but the truth usually lies somewhere in a nebulous shade of grey." Jessica will never forget the day when she watched a rather pompous young man slowly draw him-



The president in shades of grey: Jessica Pulay fighting prejudice in the Oxford Union debating chamber

self upright to open his speech with the following joke: "Jessica has only slept with two people — the President and the Chicago Bears." Some may have found it funny (if far from original) at the time. But, according to Jessica, women not only have to be taken seriously to win, but still have to prove that they are that much better than men.

But even Jessica, who is hoping to pursue a political career with the BBC in Birmingham, she went into teaching — and became secretary of the Union of Women Teachers. But after she married her German husband in 1970 she decided to give up her job because "full-time jobs are overrated".

Although debating was the greatest thrill in her life, she no longer misses it now that she is a housewife. "You never have anything quite like the Union again; it's just not sensible to look for it in later life."

THE FIRST LADY



As was: Jones the President in 1967

"Women are so self-pitying today," says Geraldine Greiner, who as Geraldine Jones won a historic victory in 1967, when she was elected the first woman president of the Oxford Union. "When women do badly they are too quick to blame their failure on their gender. I wish women could be more self-confident and realize that it is perfectly all right not to have a career."

Miss taken as read



PENNY PERRICK

Is there a company called Woman as Victim plc? There must be, or how else could so many books and plays and reports about the dreadfulness of woman's lot spill on to the market with such relentless efficiency?

The company's latest publication might well have been *Up and Hungry: Women, Oppression & Food* (published, in fact, by The Women's Press, £5.95). Its theme is women's inability to cope, which makes them peculiar about their eating habits. Well, in this case *its* eating habits. W as V is versatile and its assembly line can turn out any obsession: hating your mother, loving the wrong man, relying on alcohol or tranquillizers.

W as V takes a group of women undergoing some kind of therapy and extrapolates from their problems that all women are in the same boat. W as V is a witty finger at the female section of the population and warns: "You see what will happen if you don't behave yourself."

There is no denying that alcohol addiction, drug dependency and anorexia are serious problems and that some women suffer from them. But some men have problems too: compulsive gambling, womanizing, or computer addiction. It's a safe bet that women who are over-anxious about their weight are outnumbered by men whose beer-bellies are quite out of control, yet the ills that men have to bear have not spawned a whole industry.

Could it be that the world doesn't like to see women having a good time, a good time being something that I am convinced is being bestowed on increasing numbers of women? It makes my heart sing to watch young women skip along Threadneedle Street swinging their briefcases and earning big bucks. It is a beautiful sight to see women having lunch with each other in fancy old restaurants which were once the sole preserve of men and, at the end of the meal, exchanging business-cards.

W as V churns out evidence that women are getting more heart-attacks and stress symptoms, but it seems to me that most of the women I know look 10 years younger than their mothers did at the same age and that they are happier than their mothers were, too.

The trouble with the W as V production line is that if you read enough of it you come to believe that coming to a sticky end is inevitable. And that's the very thing that is likely to drive you to drink, or the wrong man.

Public success, private money

Why are Britain's top-earning business women so secretive about their salaries?

At £1 million a year, Sir Ralph Halpern is one of the most highly-paid corporate men. Before him the prize went to Mr Richard Giordano of the BOC group. I seem to recall Sir Ian MacGregor featuring in those top earner league tables, too. They are famous for their pay cheques. High salaries have become not only acceptable, but chic. In the business world, I say business men. With business women things are different.

Last week the five finalists for the Business Woman of the Year Award, sponsored by champagne house Veuve Clicquot, were announced. We saw their photographs, heard about their work, but there wasn't a whisper about how much they earned.

The Veuve Clicquot award, according to the Institute of Directors which helps organize it, is designed to encourage business women. So what better than letting the rest of us have a goggled look at the tangible rewards of hard work? Ah, well, no. I was informed by an IOD spokesperson, we don't judge success in business by the amount of money people earn. You'll have to ask them individually. So I did — and four of the five refused to say.

While the businessman wears his salary as a badge of status, the business woman sees it differently. I once asked Anita Roddick of Body Shop — a former Woman of the Year — what it took to make a million. That was, she declared, an awfully tacky question. Yet a recent book, co-authored incidentally by former IOD director-general Walter Goldsmith and Berry Ritchie, and called *The New Elite* (Weidenfeld, £10.95), is billed: "Britain's top chief executives reveal the secrets of their success." They are all men, and presumably they were all happy to do so.

Are business women embarrassed about money — and, if so, why? Well, not embarrassed, says Lesley Watts, at 33 a director of merchant bank Kleinwort Benson and one of the Veuve Clicquot finalists. "I think men feel a salary says more or less everything about them. To them it represents their worth. Women just don't feel that way. Possibly job satisfaction comes higher on our list."

Sophie Mirman, co-

founder of the Sock Shop chain and a fellow finalist, was happy to reveal that she earned £30,000 a year from her company, which could well be worth £20 million or so if and when it is floated on the stock market. "I don't think women are embarrassed to talk about money. I just don't think they measure achievement and success in personal financial terms. The pleasure is in the success of business rather than the financial reward."

This certainly flies in the face of current political wisdom that high salaries and rewards are necessary to prod our wealth creators into action. This is a very masculine view. In fact, when you examine it, the current business culture is very macho. According to *The New Elite*, for instance, our capitalist heroes carry on as follows: "The working day proper begins when the chauffeur-driven company car draws up outside. It is probably a Rolls or a Jaguar. It usually has a telephone and sometimes he can't resist contacting a luckless minion while he is en route." And on he goes "in understated style" to the office where his faithful personal assistant awaits him. "A pleasant organized mature woman with immense influence and total loyalty". Businessman as sex symbol.

But can you imagine a woman wanting to surround herself with that sort of hype? It would terrify all the men, for a start. And it is any surprise that four of the five Veuve Clicquot finalists started their own businesses rather than take the traditional route up the corporate ladder? According to two of them — publisher Carey Labovitch, owner of Jigsaw Publications, and Jennifer Rosenberg, managing director of J & J Fashions — if you've got it, you don't flaunt it. Discretion over your earnings makes for cozier employee relations.

One reason why business women don't seem to set much store by the money they make is that they automatically have a glamorous high profile because they are women. But perhaps the fifth finalist, Dr Pamela Grey, founder of a computer software company, put her finger on another fundamental reason: "Most successful business women I know have been motivated by frustration with their progress in conventional careers. Men don't encounter the same obstacles so the money becomes the really important thing. Women may feel grateful for just being there."

Maggie Drummond

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You'll know a Designer Sandwich if you meet one: they are the ones with all the stuffing hanging out.

Classy but impractical... that, in popular glossy magazinespeak, seems to be the current meaning of the much over-used label "designer".

Pretty but unsatisfying Designer Sandwiches, on show in this month's *Homes and Gardens*, will be matched, no doubt, by a range of "Designer kitchens" with similar drawbacks at the Ideal Home Exhibition, which opens tomorrow — and will welcome its 50 millionth visitor this year. But, not surprisingly, considering the reputation of the exhibition as an infallible guide to safe "practical" taste, the most futuristic specimen there — an Italian impression of the fully automated kitchen in the year 2000 — will be for show only, not for sale.

This year's show village, built against a replica of Hampton Court Palace gateway, covers the gamut from predictable Baroque time-share lodge to familiar Wimpey Tudor, perfect fantasy grounds for most of the DIY enthusiasts who will probably pound around, searching for nothing more revolutionary than the latest tin opener or a Tweet-n-Squeak blind for the nursery.

A more or less annual fixture since 1908, the exhibition is an important date in the diary for magazine

Whose idea of Ideal?



Outside Ideal by Wimpey

home editors — but few expect to see any startling new trends appearing there.

"There are some really good new English furniture designers coming up — but most say they have to exhibit in Milan to get noticed," says Liz Bauwens, Living Editor of *Options* magazine. "I suppose the general public simply aren't that open to new ideas."

Diana Austen, Home Associate Editor of *Good Housekeeping*, agrees. "People in Britain don't actually like modern designs," she says. "It doesn't matter how many times colour supplements and glossy magazines show smart Italian pieces of furniture, they don't really sell. Italian design is very suited to Italian homes and that sort of climate. I think it's totally unsuitable for Britain and the

Tomorrow that British institution the Ideal Home Exhibition opens. But don't expect anything very revolutionary

way most people like to live." It is the cosy Country House style which remains most popular with the average English buyer. Rustification is even making new inroads in to the kitchen, with the earlier sleek city look facing stiff competition from the recent big panelling cover-up, with all kinds of appliances, even cookers, being discreetly masked.

"People simply don't want to see the functional things any more," says Wendy Harrop, Australian-born editor of the *World of Interiors*. She predicts that the next fashion swing will be towards the basic 18th-century Swedish look.

Frances Iley, Decorating Editor of *Homes and Gardens*, feels there is already a corresponding emphasis on quality



Bathroom ideal by Options

and texture. The well-dressed home this year, it seems, should be wearing lavender walls and heavy, velvety fabrics. Spanish influences — from the forthcoming Barcelona Olympics — are also likely to come into play.

Backing up the eight show houses at the exhibition, there is a gardening section — strong on conservatories and patio furniture — together with 400 stands of assorted gadgetry. And it is among these stands that the sorry realities behind the quaint country house facade become most apparent. In 1957, when the show attracted a record 1.3 million visitors, it was possible and popular to equip a house entirely with British products. Now, even if the electronic workhorses destined to be hidden behind the chintz and

panelling happen to be British, their manufacturers have completely succumbed to the snob appeal of appearing not to be.

Buying British is apparently no longer fashionable, while Japanese, Italian and German-sounding names can be a plus. Even a humble pushchair has been christened with a continental-sounding name — the Mothercare Via — to help it sell better.

Product designer Kenneth Grange, the man responsible for the shape of the Kenwood mixer and the nose of the InterCity trains, is confident that this reluctance is only a passing phase.

"In performance terms, I think British manufacturers can hold their heads up high," he says. "These things are cyclical. All you need is a few good *Which?* reports and people will be persuaded back to buy the British products."

Meanwhile, before you shut yourself up in your double-glazed reproduction antique conservatory, remember that 1987 has been proclaimed Safety Glazing Year. Wasn't 1986 Industry Year? There must be a lesson in there somewhere.

Sally Dugan

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The Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition, Earls Court, London, is open daily from 10am to 8pm from tomorrow until April 5.



Bee's sweat is considered an excellent aperitif in Hong Kong.

(What a fib!)

In 1768 the minor composer Edward Halimann was executed for abusing the fugue form.

(I think not!)

BRESSOT is a delicately soft cheese suffused with herbs and a hint of garlic.

(I'll buy that!)

Bressot. The cheese with the unbelievable taste

THE TIMES DIARY

Paying their respects

Oxford

This week's university chancellorship contest has prompted an inordinate number of late applications from graduates suddenly feeling the lack of a Master of Arts degree. Through some historical quirk an MA (Oxon) is easier to acquire than an MA (Anywhere Else); the holder of an Oxford BA need merely pay a nominal sum to convert it to master status, and thus be granted a vote. At least 700 MAs were conferred in absentia at a presentation ceremony in the Sheldonian Theatre the Saturday before last. Last year only 160 were awarded in total. Among those who urgently ordered their second degree were Sir Robin Day and Sir Alastair Burnet who will travel to Oxford on Saturday to cast their votes for Edward Heath. Sir Alastair makes no excuses for waiting almost 40 years to apply for his MA. "I did it in order to vote. I believe that Mr Heath is best placed to attract the capital that the university needs with his contacts in America and Saudi Arabia, and I will vote for him in recognition of a long friendship."

Speechless

Roy Jenkins, the current favourite for Chancellor, is taking no chances. Rather than be seen at that other place on the first voting day on Thursday, he has pulled out of a Cambridge Union debate. Jenkins was to have proposed the motion "Britain needs a new electoral system" against Leon Brittan and Teddy Taylor. But if Jenkins' luck runs out, Martin Todd, the Cambridge Union president, may invite him back — to propose "Oxford University needs a new electoral system."

• Jenkins, no stranger to electioneering, is determined to get his supporters to Oxford. A fleet of cars is being laid on from Brussels — and a coach from Glasgow.

On a par

Balliol, with both Heath and Jenkins former students, is quietly confident that when the final votes are counted, it will have cause to celebrate. Its master, Anthony Kenny, has offered his lodgings to Heath for a celebration party — while also proffering the use of the old senior common room to Jenkins, neither of whom has so far tempted fate by accepting. "We're being completely impartial on this," Kenny tells me, adding that with polls showing three quarters in favour of Jenkins or Heath "I'm pleased to think the next chancellor will almost certainly be a Balliol man."

Role reversal

One man with more vivid memories than most of the 1960 election, in which Harold Macmillan became chancellor, is Sir Oliver Franks, who was defeated by 279 votes. Now 83, he tells me he will be voting but will not say for whom. But he is unlikely to forget the role taken 27 years ago by Lord Blake. As senior proctor, he read out the result.

• Perhaps not all of those who nominated the contenders were entirely ingenious. At an Oxford high table last week, one senior supporter of Lord Blake was reproached by a colleague. "To nominate is not necessarily to vote," he replied cryptically.

Closing gown

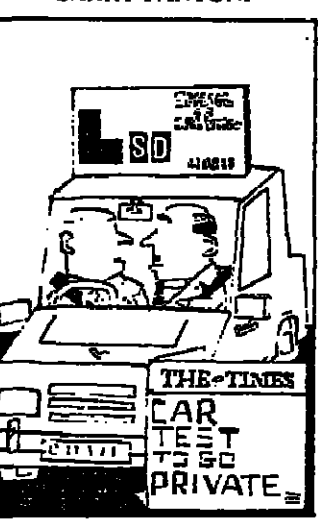
The election is good news for Oxford's gown trade. Wearing MA garb is compulsory for voting, and demand is so great that the town's three gown shops have sent for extra stocks and are hiring out gowns previously reserved for sale. Though sale prices range from £39.50 for a polyester gown to £97.50 for the more traditional article, one shop, Castells', has already sold out. It is firing the first shot in the hire war by introducing a reduced rate of £2 for Thursday and Saturday. With the top price elsewhere £4.25 a day, some Masters of Arts are planning to economize by sharing their hired gowns with those attending later voting sessions.

Hammered

One group of Oxford graduates who will not be able to vote are those from Ruskin College. Despite sharing many of its facilities, the trade union-sponsored college is not part of the university and has no voting rights at Convocation. Not, I imagine, that its alumni would be particularly taken with the choice of contenders anyway — after all, its football team sports a nasty line in red shirts bearing a gold hammer and sickle insignia.

PHS

BARRY FANTONI



As salvage teams try to refloat the Herald of Free Enterprise, the fatal as well as the human cost of the disaster will become apparent. The most important question, and the one that has to be answered first, is how the disaster occurred. Examining his powers under the Merchant Shipping Acts, the Secretary of State for Transport sent investigators — all experienced marine surveyors — to Zeebrugge within hours of learning of the tragedy. Their task is to undertake a preliminary inquiry into the cause. They will take depositions from witnesses and survey the wreck, then report their findings to the Transport Secretary. It is usually at this stage that the decision about holding a formal, public inquiry would be taken.

In fact, this decision has already been taken by the Prime Minister in view of the grave loss of life. The Department of Transport will appoint a wreck commissioner in due course from one of the Queen's Counsel practising at the Admiralty Bar. He will be assisted by two or more assessors, probably at least a naval architect and a master mariner.

The purpose of the formal inquiry is to examine the causes of the loss and determine whether anyone should be disciplined. It will also make recommendations with the aim of preventing a similar accident in the future. No doubt the inquiry will focus on the speed with which the vessel capsized — especially as the disaster comes relatively soon after the capsizing of a similar ferry, the European Gateway.

Townsend Thorsen and their insurers will be mounting their own investigation and will attempt to assess their liability. There will undoubtedly be claims for passenger and crew injuries and loss of life; for loss of cars and luggage; for loss of lorries and their cargo; for salvage and rescue services; and possibly also for oil pollution and wreck removal if attempts to salvage the vessel fail.

The rights of those passengers and their dependants who bring claims will be governed in Britain by the 1974 Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and Their Luggage by Sea. This convention, presumes, in the

As a preliminary inquiry begins, G.Q. Gray and Michael Stevens consider the legal implications of the Zeebrugge sinking

Who will foot the ferry disaster bill?

case of a shipwreck or stranding, that a shipowner is liable for the claims of passengers and their dependants, unless he can prove that the accident happened through no fault of the owner or his employees. The convention also provides that any contractual terms (eg the small print on the tickets) that attempt to exclude or limit a shipowner's liability to passengers, are null and void.

The convention also limits the shipowner's liability for passengers' claims, unless a claimant can prove that "the damage resulted from an act or omission of the carrier done with the intent to cause such damage or recklessness with knowledge that such damage would probably result."

The convention limits a shipowner's liability for each claim for injury or loss of life to a maximum of about £37,750 (at current rates). The limit for loss or damage to a car and luggage carried in the car is approximately £2,700 at present rates, and for hand luggage £675. These limits are a matter of policy. As Lord Denning has said of a shipowner's right to limit: "I agree that there is not much room for justice in this rule; but limitation of liability is not a matter of justice. It is a rule of public policy which has its origin in history and its justification in convenience."

Belgium, like the other countries of the European Community, has not yet ratified the Athens convention, nor have its pro-

visions been introduced into Belgian law. Accordingly, limits on a shipowner's liability in Belgium and other European Townsend destinations may be different. No doubt those advising the claimants will try to find the jurisdiction which provides for the most generous treatment, so far as permitted under EEC regulations.

In addition, those acting for the victims will try to force the issue. Townsend are not entitled to limit any liability for claims under the Athens Convention. Alternatively, they may try to claim against a party who is not able to limit his liability for the loss. For instance, those who paid for their passage by credit card may be able to lodge a claim against the credit card company. However, the Athens Convention does extend both to the party concluding the contract of carriage, the credit card company, and to the "performing carrier" — Townsend.

The crew and their dependants are in a better position than the passengers claiming under English law. In line with the general principles of English employment law, introduced by the 1979 Merchant Shipping Act, the owner of a British ship cannot limit his liability for any claim for loss of life or injury to a crew member.

So far as claims for loss of commercial cargo are concerned (which will include the lorries carrying the cargo, but not their drivers), these are expressly excluded from the provisions of the

convention. Liability for damage to this cargo and the lorries will be governed by the terms of the particular contracts under which the cargo was carried. The Merchant Shipping Act 1979 limits the overall liability for cargo claims to a sum calculated by reference to a vessel's gross tonnage. For the Herald of Free Enterprise this sum will be in the order of £1.4 million.

Townsend will be looking to their Protection and Indemnity underwriters (one of the London managed "shipowners' mutual insurance clubs") to indemnify them for the above claims. These underwriters will also be expected to meet any liability for oil pollution and the cost of removing the wreck if salvage attempts fail.

This Protection and Indemnity insurance is normally quite separate from the insurance of a vessel's hull and machinery. The hull underwriters of the Herald of Free Enterprise will reimburse Townsend for the damage to or loss of the ferry up to the previously agreed value of the policy, believed to be US\$25 million. This policy will additionally cover Townsend for the costs of salvage.

Salvage work has already started. Often a salvor's remuneration is assessed and awarded by a Lloyd's arbitrator under the terms of the well-known Lloyd's Standard form: "no cure — no pay." This means that if salvage attempts fail, the salvor is not paid. In this case it may be that the salvors will have asked Townsend to agree a lump sum for the salvage of the vessel and cargo. Alternatively they may have requested payment at a daily rate in view of the difficulties involved.

Two of the major functions that the law must now perform are to determine how the accident occurred in the hope of preventing a recurrence, and, secondly, to compensate the victims. In the final analysis the victims will be compensated only if Townsend are found to have been at fault, or if they made their own insurance arrangements.

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The authors are partners of Hogan Fenwick and Willmott, solicitors specializing in maritime law.

T.E. Utley

Fair play yes, fairness no

Is it not the case that if Britain is to be saved and, in particular, if Mrs Thatcher is to be given a third term, the British must be rapidly cured of their obsession with "fairness"?

I am drawn to this theme by the cause célèbre of Julie Hayward in the Court of Appeal last week. You will recall that she is a cook employed by Cammell Laird, the Merseyside shipbuilder, and complained that she was being paid less than male colleagues engaged in such activities as carpentry and painting. As I recall it, Parliament, in a most misguided equal pay act in 1970, provided that women who were doing precisely the same jobs as men should be paid exactly the same wage. The European Court of Justice later ordered us to amend this law to ensure that women were paid the same as men who were doing different jobs but jobs of equal value. Parliament was obliged to obey (so much for this talk about its authority not having been diminished).

The rest of this matter is not particularly important for this argument. The Court of Appeal decided that, in considering whether Julie Hayward was being treated equally with her male colleagues, account must be taken not only of her wage but also the fringe benefits which she received. This, it was suggested, might put her in a position superior to her male colleagues and could, therefore, invite litigation from them. The whole calculation, therefore, must be done again. I have no doubt that the Court of Appeal was right. It interpreted the law correctly, and that, to my mind, is the principal meaning of justice.

What concerns me, however, is the intrinsic absurdity of the entire exercise.

Take the most practical point first: nothing could conceivably be more damaging to the employment prospects of women than to oblige employers to pay them more than their market rate. The same applies to ethnic minorities and the disabled. On this point, the whole of history testifies: if you enter a community which has prejudice against you or, just as likely, one which admires you but is deeply sceptical about your employability, the way forward is to accept a job at extremely low pay, prove your competence and, if possible, your indispensability. That is what the Jews did, and, I suppose, the Huguenots.

The unfortunate disabled (to whose ranks I belong) have lately been subjected to a number of threats of benevolent intervention on their behalf. They also should not be discriminated against in the matter of employment and pay, it is said. Confer this boon on them.

and they will in practice not be employed at all. Their future depends entirely on their freedom to undercut and, by their subsequent performance, to prove their point. It is a pity that women, who really have done quite remarkably well in establishing their claims to rationality and professional competence, should now be the object of so much public solicitude. Their cause is rapidly being ruined.

What disturbs me chiefly, however, is the assumption that it is possible, by any objective standard, to establish a comparison between the "value" of the work of a cook and that of a joiner. How does one attempt the equation? hours worked, training received, "job satisfaction", respect of the community, or what? There is absolutely no agreed criterion for establishing the value of work. The chief standard to be applied is what it is necessary to pay in order to get the job done as one wants it to be done. Other considerations, should affect the good employer — the expectations he has encouraged in his workers, the loyalty they have displayed, their own private circumstances and at general obligation to be kind. But these cannot be codified, enforced in the courts. Further, any employer who pays his workers above the odds runs the risk of reducing employment and imposing a tax on his customers.

In short, distributive justice is a ludicrous and rather immoral thing. Plainly, it is the business of society and, therefore, sometimes of the state, to relieve distress and to ensure that as many people as possible enjoy what are pompously described as "conditions of the good life". That is a quite different matter and one which has nothing to do with the thoroughly obvious view that it is the business of government to distribute wealth equitably.

Unfortunately, the distinction is not easily made in the English mind. It is not only whingeing Cammell Laird cooks who are obsessed with distributive justice; it is also stockbrokers who do not like paying for their children's university education, and rally round to prevent any reduction of student grants. The English mind is torn between two convictions: a belief in "fair play" (the impartial application of generally accepted rules) and a belief in "fairness" (the idea that everybody should get his material due). The trouble about the second concept is that everybody has his own notion of what his due is and that there is no reliable means of settling the consequent dispute. Mrs Thatcher must restore "fair play", but get rid of "fairness".

Philip Howard

The man whose tail stayed up

A political biography is published today that I am looking forward to reading. The screen of my VDU flickers with surprise and flashes "Wrong Syntax" as I punch that sentence. Like most of our countrymen I am an homme moyen politique, not obsessed with the nasty business of politics. On Sunday and The Spectator are just about enough politics for me. Few politicians are worth an autobiography; fewer still a biography, unless it is written by an artist of the Greasy Game like Ben Finiton. Normally I would rather read poetry, a novel, history, Homer, Wodehouse, or the telephone directory than a political biography.

But Rab by Tony Howard will have been worth all the time we have been waiting for it; partly because Howard is a writer who brings the dramas and disasters of politics to life and partly because Butler seems to have been my sort of politician. He was the last Tory I could have voted for with anything approaching enthusiasm for the prime ministership. And when his party twice rejected him for the post, with a certain amount of jiggery-pokery that I look forward to reading about, they lost my vote.

I know that politics ought to be about issues and principles, not personalities. But politicians inevitably embody their policies. And I like my politicians urbane, witty, broad-bottomed, able to see at least two sides to every question, with interests outside the uproar of Westminster. They don't come like that any more. They never did. Rab was able to smile ruefully at his disappointments. After being robbed of the crown the second time, he said: "In the animal pack, animals that show they are ill or disappointed or bitter are turned on and bitten by the other animals. I like to be a healthy animal and gallop along — my fangs embedded in my jaw, my tail waving. I wouldn't like to sink into a corner. I'm sure they'd kill me if I did."

He was a wit, and therefore indiscreet; and therefore, I suppose, in party political terms unsound. I like his lack of fanaticism in saying that politics is the art of the possible, except that it is too optimistic: politics is the art of choosing between the disastrous and the distasteful.

The other man since the war who seems to have been my sort of politician was Adlai Stevenson, twice defeated for the presidency by Eisenhower, who went down making good jokes both times. Enthusiastic women supporter:

"Governor, every thinking person, will be voting for you." Stevenson: "Madam that is not enough." "And a majority." After his first defeat, he said: "Who did I thank?" "I was running against George Washington." After his second defeat, Alistair Cooke called him: "How now?" Stevenson called back: "Who did I thank I was, running against George Washington twice?"

Where now do you find politicians able to take themselves not entirely seriously? Roy Jenkins, perhaps. I sometimes have hopes.



Butler: "I wouldn't like to sink into a corner"

of Denis Healey, if only he didn't feel it necessary to put on his bull-boy act. Among the Tories, who can make jokes against themselves? St John-Stevens? Chris Patten? Kenneth Baker and Douglas Hurd show signs of wit and cultivation, but are they putting them on just to suck up?

Perhaps the fault lies not in our politicians but in myself. Maybe I suffer from the English weakness for runners-up and underdogs without the steel necessary to succeed. Certainly in the *Mad* I not only weep for Hector but shout for him against that Militant Tendency thug. In the *Aeneid* I shout neither for Aeneas nor for Turnus, but Dido.

But there have been politicians who made it to the top of the greasy pole for whom I could have voted enthusiastically: J. Cassin, Oliver Cromwell, Palmerston for his style, Gladstone for his principles, Disraeli for his wit, Lloyd George, Churchill for his lion's roar. Death cheated us of two likely politicians who should have made it to the top in Hugh Gorty that Rab never made it. But I shall still enjoy reading his life.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now



"We're feeling GOOD again about being Russians. Russia is standing tall. It's morning in the Soviet Union. The new openness... Wou!"

On guard—or Gorbachov will tickle you red

real change will come to the Soviet Union, though not by revolution, war or economic collapse. It will come, I have said, through the system, from below. I postulated a candidate-member of the local Politburo in Uzbekistan, or one of the assistants to the Third Deputy Minister of Heavy Industry; in other words, a safe man, who gets on with his job, queries nothing he is told by his superiors and carries out whatever duties are given to him, including, whenever required, the denunciation of dissidents, Christians or reformers. Such men are very numerous in the Soviet political and bureaucratic machine; but it is inconceivable that among their ranks there is none who knows in his heart that the system is rotten beyond repair, and must be destroyed totally and replaced with something both efficient and decent.

One day, when such men have worked their way up through the system they despise and hate, they will find themselves sitting round the table of power looking at each other; after a long, a very long, pause, one of them will clear his throat and begin to speak.

I dare say you think that that is a romantic fantasy. I have to tell you that I was describing, in detail, what actually happened in Czechoslovakia. The leaders of the Czech Spring had, to a man, come up through the system (so, incidentally, had Imre Nagy and Pal Maleter in Hungary); for all the obvious differences, I am simply unable to believe that no such process is taking place in the Soviet Union, or that it will never come to such fulfilment.

But the question which has to be answered at the moment is not "Will the avatar come to Russia?" but "Has he just arrived?" Is Gorbachov convinced that the Soviet Union needs not modernizing but abolishing?

Obviously, I don't know; nor does anybody else. So far, his behaviour, announcements and decisions are perfectly consistent with his being a tyrant as ruthless

and criminal as his predecessors but more intelligent. The talk of competition, of the rewarding of private effort, of having more than one candidate (from the same party, of course), for political office — these ideas could have come from any Soviet leader since the death of Stalin, and what is more he would not have had to be as clever as Einstein, Aristotle and Shakespeare rolled into one, for a man would need an IQ of no more than 85 to see that such developments were necessary. Russia's tragedy is that from 1964 to the accession of Gorbachov she was ruled by men whose combined IQs ran clean off the scale on the minus side.

Efficiency, then; Mr Gorbachov is clearly in favour of it. What about freedom? He has released a few political prisoners; good. (When they are massively compensated for their wrongful imprisonment, it will be better, but it is still good.) That, too, however, needed only intelligence. Gorbachov had the sense to realize what I have been telling his predecessors since the death of Genghis Khan, without them taking a blind bit of notice: that the cost of the damage to the Soviet Union from keeping the political prisoners in is enormously greater than the cost of any dissident activity they might indulge in if they were let out.

Arms control proposals: the skilful parading of his wife (the only First Lady of the Kremlin whose face doesn't look like a vegetable marrow that has been bombarded in a cyclotron for a fortnight); the sacking of a drunken blackguard like Grigori Romanov; and a good many sober blackguards as well; the homely references to Lenin; the unprejudiced publication of news of disasters such as the ship that sank in the Black Sea; all these signs, and more, are consistent with both hypotheses — that Gorbachov is determined to free his country altogether from totalitarianism, and that he is determined only to modernize the country and the totalitarianism alike.

If it is the first, he has some way to go. He may have released 140 political prisoners, but when I last counted, there were getting on for 280 million more left inside — for what else than a political prisoner is a man or woman who lives under a system which maintains arbitrary law, a meaningless constitution, torture, censorship, anti-Semitism, religious persecution, hunger, exploitation, the grossest inequality, a vast and abominably administered empire, the extirpation of art on the one hand and all attempts at trades unionism on the other, the whole ramshackle structure of evil and stupidity run by a tiny, corrupt clique answerable to nobody and nothing other than themselves?

It is overwhelmingly unlikely that Mr Gorbachov is the man who has come to set his country free. But it is not impossible. What is essential for us, while we wait for more evidence (and we may have to wait a long time for evidence that is truly unambiguous) is not to give him the benefit of the doubt.

For the doubt is colossal, and the benefit he stands to gain even more so. I have watched too many of my own countrymen, these past few months and weeks, rolling over on their backs to have their stomachs tickled. It has been a sickening sight. The man who is doing the tickling is the heir to 70 years of slaughter and oppression, and it is very much too soon for any of us even to hope, let alone believe, that he is about to renounce his legacy. Very much too soon; and if we give him the benefit of the doubt before he has plainly earned it, it will be very much too late.

That evil empire has wished us harm for many decades, and done us a great deal of harm, too. That is nothing to the harm it has done its own people, who have perished in their millions, and hungered — for the things of the spirit even more than the things of the body — in their scores of millions. If we listen to those among us who have rushed to roll over, who have rushed to believe the most unlikely news the world has seen for centuries, we may find that we have not only betrayed the hecatombs of the murdered, but made it much more likely that we shall one day join them, whether in the Gulag or in the nuclear holocaust.

I shall finish with the last line of Brecht's *Arturo Ui*, which is a parable of the Nazi totalitarianism, both pupil and teacher of the Soviet one: "It is too soon to triumph; the worm from which this crawled is fecund still."

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1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone: 01-481 4100

IN PERIL ON THE SEA

One has only to leaf through church hymnals and prayerbooks to understand how great the fear of the sea was among the people of the British Isles. It is a fear that has gradually receded.

As rail, road and air have taken over as regular forms of transport, so ships have come to be regarded by comparison as a slow, steady, but above all safe form of conveyance. So safe, indeed, that a trip on a cross-channel ferry is frequently seen as an enjoyable day out.

This is why the disaster which struck the *Herald of Free Enterprise* on Friday evening less than two miles off of Zebrugga was so shocking. A day out, a birthday treat, a routine journey home, had ended soon after it began with the loss of more than 130 lives — many of them children — and hundreds injured or bereaved.

The chief obligation now is to establish why the accident happened. The questions it poses are legion. An ordinary vessel, used by millions of travellers capsized within minutes.

Is there a design fault which renders car ferries intrinsically unstable? If so, are emergency procedures adequate? There was no time to let down the lifeboats or even don

lifejackets. If there is a design fault — or even a weakness — are there defence implications? Given the dual civilian-military uses to which roll-on roll-off ferries are put, this is an aspect which will require further investigation.

The theory about the cause of the disaster to have gained most currency so far concerns the main doors of the car deck and whether they were correctly closed. Regular travellers have spoken of ferries leaving port with open doors, partly to speed departure, partly to allow toxic fumes to escape. Yet on no other occasion was this a prelude to disaster. It is important that the issue should not be prejudged.

It is equally important that there be no witch hunt. After any disaster there is a natural tendency to seek out individuals who can be held responsible. If corners were cut, if there was negligence — and that is for the public inquiry to determine — it is not only those who were on watch who stand accused, but those who created the circumstances in which lax practices were tolerated and those who cut corners in the past.

The time that an inquiry will take gives pause for reflection, and for praise. Praise is due to the passengers and crew mem-

bers who helped others to survive, often at great personal risk, sometimes at the cost of their lives. Praise is due equally to the Belgian authorities for the speed and efficiency with which the rescue operation was mounted, both at sea and on land, and the co-operation which was shown to the British rescuers. Their humane efficiency will help to erase the mutual condemnation which followed the Heysel football stadium disaster.

If there is a criticism now, it must be of the problems experienced by those uncertain about the fate of their family and friends. But this was a difficulty created by the practice of ferry companies to allow passengers to board at the last moment and not to compile a definitive passenger list. The balance between convenience and the compilation of a list needed only in exceptional circumstances is a fine one. This weekend's accident may have altered it.

At Zebrugga on Friday evening the sea was calm; the ferry was barely out of port, the water was shallow, and the rescue was prompt and well co-ordinated. Yet 135 people lost their lives. What might have happened at a different time in a different place does not bear contemplation. The sea is still to be respected.

SOUTH AFRICA'S WHITE REFUSENIKS

Just when President P.W. Botha of South Africa thought it was safe to go back into the water of white politics and risk a general election, he has found it inhabited by a new and threatening species of Afrikanerdom. Breakaway Nationalists of the Left are now openly challenging both his style of government and the fundamental assumptions of his policy.

In boardrooms and on campuses across the country the roll call of Afrikaner refuse-niks is growing. Every weekend brings fresh announcements of party defections and support for the independent movement spearheaded by South Africa's erstwhile ambassador to London, Dr Denis Worrall. The latest — and, from the Pretoria government's perspective, the most shattering — is the statement issued yesterday by 28 dissident Stellenbosch academics. It was followed by the equally important resignation of Dr Wimpie de Klerk as editor of *Rapport*, South Africa's largest circulation Afrikaans newspaper.

Dr de Klerk more than a decade ago invented the terms *verlig* and *verkramp* to distinguish between the reformist and reactionary wings of Nationalism. (thus highlighting the fundamental fissure in the once granite-like facade of the National Party). He is also a member of the powerful Afrikaner secret society, the Broederbond, and the elder brother of the man who has long been tipped to succeed

President Botha, Transvaal NP leader Mr F.W. de Klerk.

Like Professor Sampie Terreblanche who leads the Stellenbosch dissidents, Dr de Klerk could not be closer to the seat of power. He resigned because he could no longer stomach political pressure to toe the party line and because he was alarmed by the government's refusal to heed his recent warning that a significant number of NP supporters were dissatisfied with "the style, content and tempo of its reform policies".

It is difficult in Britain to comprehend the veneration which a once largely rural society accords its wise men. But the defection of the core of Stellenbosch university cuts especially deep. The 28 dissident academics were also key members of a nationalist think tank which for the past few years has fed ideas directly to the highest levels of government.

The Stellenbosch statement, which demanded the abolition of all the last remaining elements of apartheid, the entrenchment of free speech, free elections, and an independent judiciary, is a damning indictment of the men who once stood at the helm of the reform process in South Africa — Mr Botha, and his minister of constitutional development, Mr Chris Heunis. It is an indictment they will find impossible to answer.

It highlights effectively and for the first time the real cleavage between the government and its former

supporters on the left of the party. It also marks the growing acceptance of a non-racial South Africa in which freedom of association is essential. The cabinet, most notably President Botha, Mr Heunis and Mr F.W. de Klerk, advocates instead the elevation of the group into the key instrument of political power. This effectively gives whites a dominant say in the conduct of South African affairs and destroys all hope of real negotiation, even with moderate black South Africans.

Until now, the government had believed that its own reformist constituency was secure and that it had only to out-right the Right to win a fresh, if possibly not overwhelming, mandate. What Mr Botha is witnessing, however, is the strength of an idea whose time has come. Dr Worrall and his fellow independents may have lit the fuse, but the explosive charge which is now rocking Pretoria to its foundations has long been in place.

Having shed the extreme right of Afrikanerdom, Mr Botha is now watching the desertion of the very people on whom he most relied for support. If their revolt continues he could face two equally unpalatable post-election options: either to retire with some dignity and leave his party to a successor willing to meet the demands of the dissidents, or to look on as the National Party gradually dissolves beneath his feet.

LIMITING THE DAMAGES

The President of the Law Society has asked the Government to consider allowing limits to be imposed on the amount of damages that can be awarded in cases of professional negligence. Last year the Institute of Chartered Accountants asked for a similar review and was turned down. Now it is the lawyers' turn.

Their demand turns on an alleged international shortage of professional negligence indemnity cover because of a vast increase in the size and number of claims. The solicitors say they cannot meet their existing inherent liabilities, particularly in the commercial field. Therefore, they say, professional negligence liability should be restricted by how much insurance is available.

But it is surely not unreasonable to expect negligent solicitors and others to pay in full for their negligence. Whether or not a solicitor is able to pass the financial buck to a third party should have no bearing on his culpability and subsequent liability.

The existence of insurance cover has tended to blur this distinction. Step by step we seem to be moving towards a concept of no-fault compensation. The current legal position, first, to find preoccupation is first, to find who has the deepest pocket and, second, to discover how to make that person or organization liable for the damages. But if adequate

insurance cover is hard to come by, what is to prevent the lawyers taking out limited insurance to cover a proportion of the potential liability and finding the rest from their own resources?

Of course, it makes good business sense for solicitors and other professionals to be able to negotiate with insurers to secure lower premiums for the one and lower pay-outs by the other. That is to their mutual benefit. But if it means that the damages a plaintiff can claim are limited by an artificial ceiling to suit the combined interests of insurers and lawyers, then it is the plaintiff who stands to suffer.

A set of guidelines might therefore be preferable to the establishment of fixed limits on damages claims. This would allow both for the practical commercial dealings between insurers and solicitors that are to mutual benefit, and for the payment of proper compensation in individual cases which fall outside the guidelines.

Any guidelines would naturally have to be revised occasionally to keep up with inflation. And there would be initial difficulty about who was to set such guidelines and how often they should be revised. But a code of practice would be more easily amended than rigid limits. It would also help to remove the suggestion of collusion between lawyers and insurers which would inevitably follow the introduc-

tion of a fixed scale of damages.

Some will argue that solicitors will be unable to handle certain classes of work unless there is a limit on damages. But this is unlikely. If a client cannot persuade one firm to take his business, he will find another who will. The solicitors and not the client will lose in the end.

The real difficulty would be in deciding whether lawyers and other professionals should be the only group to benefit from limits on damages payments. What about other kinds of negligence liability or, indeed, other classes of civil wrongs?

Why should lawyers and accountants have such protection and manufacturers not? Under impending consumer protection legislation, manufacturers will have a defence to a damages claim if the state of scientific and technical knowledge when the product was marketed would not have enabled the defect to be discovered. Should such a producer be able to limit both his liability and the damages he has to pay? A rigid set of rules would allow him to do so.

At present, the assessment of damages relies more on educated guesswork than on hard and fast rules. In this respect, a codified set of guidelines would be of great value. A prescription of limits, in contrast, would be both damaging and dangerous.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Deployment of military resources

From Field Marshal Lord Bramall Sir, I was very sad to read Lord Morpeth's *Parthian shot* (March 5) because I can remember so well as a company and battalion commander 20 to 30 years ago how all-important my small world seemed to me and how angry and frustrated I got with the hierarchy above me for not providing all the equipment and conditions I needed to do things with my soldiers exactly as I wanted to do them. "Sack the lot" must have been a sentiment I echoed many times myself.

I do therefore so understand. Whether it was helpful for him to write as he did and encourage others to feel excessively sorry for themselves is another matter. Because of course his, as was mine, is something of a worm's-eye view; and those in authority are obliged to distribute the limited resources where their effect will contribute most to the overall deterrent to war, not only in the central region of Europe but also in the maritime and land areas of the important Northern Hemisphere.

On the other hand, the Minister of State for the Armed Forces' reply (March 6) was not entirely convincing. Of course what he said was true but, as is the way of Whitehall, it was not the whole truth.

This Government has indeed done much for defence and the Armed Forces and, after seven years of sustained growth at 3 per cent in real terms, there is a good deal of money in the system and the important re-equipment programme of which Mr Stanley was rightly proud is going forward.

But now, after the Armed Forces have served them so well,

the Government seem to have lost interest and to be prepared to take them largely for granted. This has resulted in the Treasury being allowed to make up their own rules and, despite the Government only admitting to ending the 3 per cent growth and then perhaps not unreasonably levelling off, to put the programme into a significant decline in real terms over the next three years.

Such a cash squeeze can only mean cutting those things that can be cut in the short term, such as spare parts, fuel, training and activity in general; and these are the very things that affect professional efficiency, interest and motivation in the fighting man.

As long as no one is prepared to tell the Treasury that they are not implementing the spirit of declared Government intentions and that they must provide the cash to allow for a levelling off in real terms and not a decline, the incidents and dissatisfaction illuminated in Major Morpeth's letter are bound to increase year by year and more and more servicemen and women will feel let down.

With Mr Hesley declaring in public, for the first time that I can remember, that the entire amount of any money saved on Trident would be used under Labour to re-deploy to the conventional forces, I cannot believe that this Government of all governments would want to "shoot itself in the foot" by being manifestly unable to keep both aims of our deterrent going satisfactorily at the same time.

Yours faithfully,
BRAMALL
Travellers' Club,
Pall Mall SW1.
March 6.

Effects of flow on traffic speed

From Dr M. J. H. Mogridge Sir, Mr Rodney Cowton reports (March 2) Mr Jeremy Hawksley as arguing that traffic speeds in central and inner London may well fall to 7mph within 15 years if more roads are not built. Just such a claim was reiterated many times in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s as the growth in car ownership mounted.

What are the facts? According to traffic surveys published in 1949 and 1981 (the latest available) there was a five-fold increase in the number of cars per household in the London area. The traffic capacity of central London was indeed increased over the same period, but only by a factor of two. More importantly, we know that traffic speed in central London is highly sensitive to flow.

Measurements from 1952 onwards show that a 3% per cent increase in traffic flow gives a 10 per cent decrease in traffic speed for a given road network at the average traffic speeds observed: this sensitivity would increase substantially if flow were to increase towards saturation and thus speeds fell.

The question is thus: can we believe that traffic engineers have been able so accurately to provide the required road capacity that traffic speeds have remained at about 12mph in central London since the first measurement in 1962, and at about 8mph in the very centre since the first measurement in 1949?

I for one cannot. The evidence reinforces my belief that speeds are set by an equilibrium in journey time, door to door, with those provided by the public transport system. Both car and rail average journeys in central London are at a door-to-door speed of 5mph, and probably have been since the electric Tubes were first built.

Increasing road capacity merely takes passengers off the Tubes and buses for short journeys and cannot increase traffic speed. The only way to increase traffic speed in central London is to increase the average journey speed on the public transport system.

Building more roads is the surest way to get a traffic speed of 7mph in central London! Yours faithfully,
M. J. H. MOGRIDGE
Martin Mogridge Associates,
75 Camberley House,
Redhill Street, NW1.

Common agreement

From the Reverend John Papworth Sir, It is seldom that a writer seeking to refute a point manages to confirm it so categorically as does Mr George Scott (March 4) in his reply to Mr John Coleman (February 27).

The mere fact that the European Commission believes it has a role to play in emphasising "the rich diversity of our national identities within the cultural heritage we share" indicates they understand neither the nature, the dynamics nor the origins of national identities and their cultural manifestations.

No national bureaucracy has ever done more than petrify and sterilise cultural forms whilst creating conditions which stifle genuine cultural originality; the new forms which do emerge do so despite, rather than because of, any official involvement.

The idea that any multinational body will improve this situation rather than inflict even more damage on our cultural life is understandably one which may well elude remote senior bureaucrats with large amounts of public money at their disposal. With respect,
JOHN PAPWORTH
24 Abercorn Place, NW8.

Wiesenthal file

From Mr Simon Palmer Sir, Your leader on "The Wiesenthal file" (March 3) pays scant regard to the motives of the delegation seeking to reveal the names of those guilty of crimes against humanity.

It is not vengeance that is being sought. It is publicity. Society, and the young in particular, needs to be reminded of the outrageous atrocities regularly so that they might not recur. It would be remiss of any country, let alone England, to ignore those echoing soundings of a yesterday that is still within living memory. Justice, in the cloak of vengeance, is not the aim. It is enough that the guilty should be arraigned. There can be no satisfaction in the hunting down of elderly Nazis but there are still many lessons to be learned.

Yours faithfully,
SIMON PALMER,
5 Courside, N8.
March 4.

Inequities of rating

From Mr Peter Lewis Sir, Mr Graham Woodcock's analogy (March 5) of the train seats is entertaining but it is fallacious. The widow chooses to be the sole occupant of a house large enough for six people (which she is perfectly entitled to do) then let her hear the financial responsibility of her decision and pay the rates for the house.

The correct railway analogy is of a widow occupying six seats and demanding to be charged only for one. The inequity of that situation is obvious.

Yours faithfully,
PETER LEWIS,
Tilke Barn,
Farleigh,
Warrington, Surrey.
March 5.

Trouble with addicts

From Dr Ian Alexander Sir, We have in excess of 140 HIV (human immunodeficiency virus) positive individuals in our area, mostly current or past drug addicts and mostly resident in Dundee.

For the last 14 months my department has provided a comprehensive pre and post-screening counselling service for those found to be antibody positive or negative, with medical surveillance for those who are antibody positive, in addition to routine screening of those at risk.

In addition, we have provided contraceptive counselling and supplies and "other" preventive measures in line with those recently proposed by the Government.

We have dealt with frequently uncooperative and manipulative patients high on a combination of intravenously or orally administered drugs who cause distress to other more normal clients within the department and disrupt clinics with their demands and time taken in dealing with their problems. Frequently we have been subjected to abuse when we have refused to prescribe narcotic or sedative agents, which is not within our powers or remit. Many of our patients have used the clinic as a primary health care surgery

and they have never been turned away.

Recently we, the doctors in the infectious diseases unit and other support agencies, cared for our first AIDS case until her premature death. We kept her diagnosis secret for many weeks until the news broke, along with details of her marriage (that we had arranged) published in the local register office. Her relatives were counselled and provided with support, which has been on-going since her death.

There are problems in Dundee, but not a few of these are the result of the drug misusers' attitudes and response to help that has been offered. They misuse clinic and counselling services with default on appointments and waste of medical time that could otherwise be put to good use. They manipulate the services, playing doctors off one against the other, and frequently break drug-reduction agreements.

This latter does not endear them to primary health care practitioners. No wonder many are finding themselves being removed from GPs' lists.

Yours faithfully,
IAN ALEXANDER (Consultant),
Genito-Urinary Clinic,
Dundee Royal Infirmary,
Dundee.
March 2.

R & D shortfall

From Mr Brian P. Smith Sir, I agree strongly with David Blake's proposal (feature, February 27) for a Technology Strategy Institute. I say this as a one-time management consultant, professor of design management, President of the Institute of Production Engineers and board member of several innovative companies.

The problem is in the management of creativity and innovation, of research and development, of their desirability and their sad consequences. Any attempt to tie together all their influences would be of benefit to inventors and investors alike.

Might I suggest Cranfield as the best base for such an institute?

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN P. SMITH,
4 Cliff Road,
Eastbourne, East Sussex.
February 27.

Fields for scope

From Mr C. P. Vileland Sir, Walpole's reply to Queen Anne about the implications of enclosing the royal parks was even sharper than suggested (letter, March 3). He said the cost would be just three crowns.

"A small price to pay, sir."

"Madam, the crowns of England, Scotland and Ireland."

Yours sincerely,
PIETER VILELAND,
21 The Lodge,
Kensington Park Gardens, W11.

Bicycles by rail

From Lord Horder Sir, In July, 1977, you kindly published a letter from me which appeared to result, a few months later, in a major concession by British Rail — the free carriage of bicycles by train.

This popular concession, which must have generated a good deal of extra revenue for BR, was made without any regard for the extra space likely to be required for the accommodation of such cycles. For this reason the facilities offered have now been seriously eroded in many directions.

No trains out of St Pancras carry cycles at all: 13 London termini "do not accept bicycles during peak travel time" — just the time when thousands of people want to use them; a 43 advance reservation is necessary on Inter-City 125 trains during weekdays; and so on. It takes a trained lawyer

to tread the maze of conditional restrictions in the August, 1986, *BR Guide to Better Biking*.

Isn't it now time that British Rail (and indeed ScotRail) planners accepted the fact that Great Britain, in common with most other countries in the world, is becoming increasingly a nation of cyclists. It is absurd to go on putting into service new suburban rolling stock that has no room for cycles except in the carriage aisles — so that cycles have accordingly to be excluded altogether.

Some attention might also be given to converting a part of those under-used first-class coaches and restaurant car space on long-distance expresses.

Yours faithfully,
HORDER
c/o Gerald Duckworth and Co Ltd,
The Old Piano Factory,
43 Gloucester Crescent, NW1.
March 3.

ON THIS DAY

MARCH 9 1945

The seizing of the first Allied bridgehead across the Rhine in Germany preceded the British airborne attack by two weeks. Field Marshal Montgomery said its importance lay in the cutting off of several German divisions and in loosening up the whole campaign by providing a bridgehead that could be exploited at will.

U.S. FIRST ARMY CROSSES THE RHINE

FIRM BRIDGEHEAD WON SOUTH OF BONN

To have crossed the Rhine in less than a fortnight from the opening of the Roer offensive, no more than 24 hours after the clearing of the great city of Cologne, was a truly stupendous happening of profound implication to the immediate strategy of the war. For a little time General Hodges's southern flank had been operating under the security silence that, whenever it has been imposed, has been of ominous import to the enemy; and from the fact that the official announcement refers to the establishment of a bridgehead it is clear that the crossing is in some force. According to recent reports the bridges at Bonn, Remagen and Engers were still usable.

A crossing of the Rhine does not take us into easy country, but it is at least no worse than that traversed so breathlessly by General Patton's armour, and this crowning achievement in itself may have a decisive influence on the enemy's tactical plans for the defence of the east bank — plans which no doubt had counted on the long pauses that might have been imposed on us by the necessity of bringing up flotillas of amphibious equipment. It is also to be assumed that a crossing would not have been made unless the allied armies were in a tactical position to support it. With the exception of the enemy's bridgehead opposite Wesel, where the severity of the fighting tends to decrease, these armies are now well on their way to the Dutch frontier to Bonn, with every prospect that they will soon control it as far up as Coblenz.

GERMAN DUMPS CAPTURED

COLLAPSE OF DEFENCES

WITH THE UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY,

March 8. — The First Army crossing of the Rhine was made at Remagen, nearly halfway between Bonn and Coblenz, at 4.30 p.m. yesterday. Its spearhead was a tank force, and after the crossing infantry poured over the Rhine to build up the hold gained.

Remagen, where the crossing was made, is 12 miles south of Bonn and 23 miles north of Coblenz.

South of Remagen the Rhine runs in width from 555 yards to 1,000 yards. The shore on the Remagen side is flat, but across the Rhine rises to cliffs south of the small town of Erpel. — *Reuter*.

WITH U.S. FIRST ARMY, March 8. — Americans began swarming on to the German-held side of the river at 5.50 p.m. yesterday, since then the flow of men and material has proceeded without interruption, in spite of intermittent shelling, which grew heavier late today. The site of the crossing was out of range of small arms fire.

Prisoners are coming in so fast that there is no one to take care of them. Many are wandering about, disarmed, although they are wary of 88mm. shells which drop sporadically. Germans in a village close to the first-moving operation watched in wonder as American military might poured across the Rhine. Their consternation was exceeded by people in towns across the river, who had made no move to evacuate.

While the fighting was going on this morning an American chaplain went with a German medical officer into a town on the eastern bank, and accepted the surrender of the entire population, together with some 400 to 500 wounded Germans in hospital.

The crossing of the Rhine was made with extremely light casualties. — *Associated Press*. UNITED STATES FIRST ARMY, March 8. — General Eisenhower, in a message of congratulation to General Hodges, commander of the First Army, states: "The whole allied force is delighted and cheers the United States First Army, whose speed and boldness won the race to establish the first bridgehead across the Rhine. Please tell all ranks how proud I am of them." — *British United Press*.

Eating primer

From Mr T. J. O. Hickey Sir, Philip Howard (March 5) speculates about a relationship between the study of Latin and regular movement of the bowels (yes, bowels not vowels).

The question has already been settled in respect of Greek by Dr John Armstrong, MD, in his metrical treatise, *The Art of Preserving Health*: Read aloud resounding Homer's

And wield the thunder of strain,

The chest so exercised improves its strength,

And quick vibrations through the bowels drive

The restless blood, which in inactive days

Would loiter else in intestine tubes.

The digestive picture is a bit alarming, but the purgative effect of Demosthenes is not in doubt.

Yours etc.

T. J. O. HICKEY,
19 Lloyd Square, WC1.

March 5.

THE ARTS

From bad to voice

"Changes in behaviour are the only real changes people can make," said Jennifer Lander in a subtly muttering American accent while playing Jo, a behaviourist counsellor for delinquent children temporarily transported into an English school in Screen Two's *Inappropriate Behaviour* (BBC2) by Andrew Davies. It was unclear, however, whether the uncertain location of phenomena was inappropriate behaviour for the actor.

One possible, if unkind theory is that she belongs to the Greyhound Bus school of American accents which allows the voice to start, say, with Georgia on its mind.

TELEVISION

leaves its heart in San Francisco, only to discover that Chicago's its home town — while reminding us that, however foreign the field, most Equity members retain some corner that is forever England.

More probably though, she was just inflecting the real changes of her heart and mind which made behaviourism blow up in her face — though not as much as in the faces of the parents of her favourite reformed pupil, Helen, who changed her behaviour so much that not only did she behave at school but killed mum and dad with a shot-gun.

Not that they did not deserve it. Dad's incestuous assaults on Helen's sister had driven the girl to silence and reading *Sense and Sensibility* and mum's grasp of behavioural technique with their farm's ducks — sitting in a tree quacking — left much to be desired.

However, Helen's behaviour resulted from her seeing Jo not only as a role model, but as an ideal model for a bit of a roll in the hay. Jo returned the compliment, in a manner of speaking, by imitating her accent.

Davies has shown great skill elsewhere at juggling intense drama, black comedy and intellectual vagaries, but the mix did not quite gel at film length.

The latest of Channel Four's Armchair Theatre repeats, Robert Muller's splendid *Afternoon of a Nymph*, reminded us, however, how much can be done with studio-shot black-and-white and a simple plot: would-be starlet wanders through a sub-Dolce Vita world wondering whether it would be appropriate behaviour for career and soul if her hold on men was horizontal or more upright.

Of course, the behaviourists would not have us worrying about souls in starlets, ghosts in machines, or minds in animals. However, though fully aware of the random mechanisms of evolution, David Attenborough — in his new series about the Mediterranean, *The First Eden* (BBC2) — grasped the nature of the odd "international fallacy" and treated the animal world with his customary delightful "humanism", doing his famous hush-to-camera to save some moth's energy.

Andrew Hislop



Julie Andrews: "unbelievably generous" about not filming *My Fair Lady*

A still-contrary Mary

Julie Andrews, in England for the release of her latest film — about a violinist struck down by multiple sclerosis — talks to Chris Peachment

It is hard to be definite about the world's all-time biggest-grossing box office film: there is the notorious economy with the truth employed by most studio accountants to be considered, and the problem of adjusting figures to take account of inflation over the years. But right up at the top, alongside *Gone With the Wind*, is *The Sound of Music*.

Released in 1964, it made Fox more money than anyone had ever seen before in one place at one time. It also made Julie Andrews a Grade A, copper-bottomed star. In 1968 the same company embarked on a lavish musical version of the life of Gertrude Lawrence, with Daniel Massey playing Noël Coward, and starring Julie Andrews. It was called *Star*. For once, the exclamation mark was appropriate, because the film effectively bankrupted Fox. So she can make 'em and she can break 'em.

She was not quite born in a trunk, but she did have the sort of touring vaudeville training which, surprisingly, equips actors better for film than a "legitimate" beginning in theatre. Her step-father had a fine tenor voice and he used to tour the halls, accompanied by her mother on the piano. During school holidays, from the age of 10, Andrews would join them and, with what she calls "my freak voice", hit F above top C twice nightly.

By the age of 12 she was in her first hit show, *Starlight Roof*, alongside Fred Emney and Vic Oliver. And she was only 22 when she embarked on her three-year run

as Eliza Doolittle in *My Fair Lady*. "I always felt slightly unworthy," she says, "coming from the wrong side of the tracks. But then if I had a proper run training in legit theatre, I wouldn't have been able to belt out an aria."

She was passed over for the film role of Eliza Doolittle, which was given instead to Audrey Hepburn, in the interests of "bankability". Andrews says, with some irony, that she was altogether "unbelievably generous" about it all.

But revenge came fast. Walt Disney saw her on Broadway doing *Camelot* and within a year she was *Mary Poppins*, the nanny who scooped her an Oscar. *The Sound of Music* reinforced the success, and then in 1967 came *Thoroughly Modern Millie*, which proved to be her last big hit.

The studio massacre which *Star* engendered has been well chronicled by John Gregory Dunne in his book, *The Studio*, but to what does the lady herself attribute the crash? Perhaps three reasons. First, the times were changing. *Easy Rider* came out the same year, and suddenly the world wanted low-budget, youth pictures, not lavish production numbers. Secondly, I played Gertrude Lawrence fairly unsympathetically, because that was how I thought she was. The public probably didn't like that. And then, maybe it was just time I took a fall.

What might be called the second phase of her career came in 1970, when she starred in *Darling Lili*. This was directed by Blake Edwards; and, reader, she married him. This began a partnership which must be one of the longest and most fecund in Hollywood history.

The director of such pictures as *Days of Wine and Roses* and *The Caretaker* and the star of *Mary Poppins* might not seem like casting made in heaven, but he has added tartness to her sugar and, moreover, "he has offered me some great parts".

One role which Edwards gave her was that of an actress in one of his best and blackest comedies of the Seventies, *S.O.B.*, a swinging attack on the lunacies of Hollywood and its studio chiefs. When the film she is making within the movie is changed into a soft-core porn pic, she is required to bare her — considerable — charms. She performed this manoeuvre with good grace and a certain humour, as if Maria Von Trapp had suddenly discovered that she had a body. What was the general reaction to this surprising revelation?

"I thought I would get all kinds of fallout, but no. Everyone said, 'Right on Jules, go for it gal'. I was rather thrilled. The film is still a particular favourite of hers, not least because she co-starred with William Holden. "He was the last

gentleman in Hollywood. He and Blake got on very well, possibly because they were very similar: both rather mercurial temperaments."

For *Victor, Victoria*, she donned male evening dress and drove James Garner into a frenzy of troubled desire at his inability to tell just which sex she belonged to. Again, she is not the most androgynous of performers, but she pulled it off with a fair suspension of the audience's disbelief. Moreover, it taught her much. "Not just the details of male behaviour, it went deeper than that. I realized for the first time the common assumption that men own the world, and women are allowed a place in it. And there is the business of male camaraderie, a sort of male trade union, which I glimpsed. It was all an eye-opener."

She is currently to be seen in Konchalovsky's *Dust For One*, in which she plays a violinist struck down by multiple sclerosis. It is the sort of triple Kleenex weepie which Bette Davis would have charged through with nostrils flaring, and again it is to Andrews' credit that she lets show a black and caustic side to her nature.

Edwards' brand of humour is often based upon the cruel twists of fate which befall his characters. He is also famous for his collection of out-takes from his movies, cuttings which often show the more exasperating accidents. "I knew I wanted to marry him when he showed me his out-takes."

High anxieties

RADIO

We have certainly learned the correct pronunciation of *Elmhurst* over the last seven Mondays. John Keay's Radio 3 documentaries have carefully stressed the second syllable, not the third. Even that simple lesson has not come easily to all of us, while in every other way these densely packed, knowledgeable and informative programmes have made their listeners work.

Bach has viewed a different aspect of this, one of the world's most majestic regions — its religions, its borders, its people, its ecology, its tenuous democracy and so on. It has been a good idea to listen with a map and to tune one's ear as far as possible to the varieties of English spoken on and just north of the Indian sub-continent. That was some help, but not enough. The political, economic and environmental problems of so many people spread so far and wide all too easily escaped the fleeting grasp of the ear, crying out for solid print on page and reference back.

Ironically, the programmes possessed — in Keay's style of narration — a very literary quality. On radio, however, this is often the very hardest to take in, all the more so when its speaker makes few concessions to his listeners' ignorance and, in addition, possesses a slightly mesmerizing voice. Nevertheless I have learned a good deal from *Elmhurst* and had some pleasure from it too.

There was little difficulty in coming to grips with Lord Rawlinson's *The Jesuits* (Radio 3, Sundays) which began last night and is with us for the next five weeks. This is not a

history, but an examination of the role of the Society of Jesus in the modern world which will look at how it attempts to reconcile its Christian mission with a growing sympathy — at least among its more radical members — for liberation theology that leads, in some instances, to an active involvement in Marxism.

As one might expect of an experienced advocate and politician, Rawlinson's script and delivery are clear and sharp. As one might also expect of a group of contributors who, in the first programme at least, were mainly Jesuits, the standard of argument and articulation was well above the radio average.

Prospects for an assessment of Radio 4's season of Welsh Drama took a bit of a knock when a batch of advance cassettes turned out to be blank. Salvaging what I could, I heard a *Thirty Minute Theatre*, *Batts* by William Ingram (Tuesday), which sounded like a Welsh send-up of the Welsh and had no point discernible by me.

Two contributions to the *Afternoon Play*, however, made a stronger impression. Michael Davies's *Night People* followed various individuals around Swansea as they went about their nightly business. There were workers at a bakery and Billy their vanman and an engineer from the Electricity Board taking the opportunities his job offered to satisfy a large appetite for sex.

And then there was the pretty girl at the station whom he had stood up and who ends her night dead under a lorry. The lifelines crossed and parted, it was all very neatly done and it rang true.

David Wade

Serene majesty

CONCERTS

Dresden Staatskapelle/Vonk
Festival Hall/
Radio 3

Apart from the cymbal player who swoops his plates about in mirroring S-shaped flourishes, there is nothing showy about the Dresden orchestra. This is an orchestra which musically makes no boasts for itself but is content simply to unfold its skills and sit back.

In Strauss's *Ein Heldenleben* this sedate approach brought its reward. The trumpets entered with a silvery stealth, and the horns were often able to generate a harmonic undertone that had more gentle strengths than warmth and colourfulness.

The immense body of strings provided a soft-grained security that I imagine would have sounded wonderfully spacious in a more generous acoustic: the violas had a particularly fine sound, and the artistic good sense and discipline of the violins ensured that there was no strain or sense of vulgarity. The work can rarely have been

presented with such a twilight glow of serenity.

If I attribute this in the first place to the orchestra rather than to their conductor, that is because Hans Vonk's virtue would seem to be the rather negative one of not getting in the way.

Perhaps curiously, Strauss emerged better from this treatment than Mozart. *Ein Heldenleben* has quite sufficient vigour in its phrases for them to produce their own momentum against a relaxed and regular beat, but Mozart's G minor symphony evidently requires a greater dynamism. The orchestra was appropriately scaled down for this piece; yet there could be no agility when the rhythm was so even and slow.

Liszt's First Piano Concerto could also have done with more zest in the orchestral playing. But there was a great deal of pleasure in Garrick Ohlsson's solo performance. Curving his frame over the keyboard, he made his Bosendorfer look like a portable typewriter.

Paul Griffiths

Contemporary Music Group/
City University

There cannot be many conservatories able to match the hothouse atmosphere of the music department of the City University. These performances by the CU Contemporary Music Group of Luciano Berio's *Labirinto II* and Steve Reich's *Tekellia*, were part of a series at the university that usually involves fully-fledged professionals. But the spirit of sheer eagerness in the air could not have been surpassed by anyone.

Much of the credit for that was due, in the Reich, to the conductor, Matthew Rowe. He is only just into his 20s, but he kept the coolest of heads and the firmest of beats even when, in some of the more complex of Reich's metrical games, the ensemble threatened to disintegrate. And the four solo singers — Pat Forbes, Rebecca Pedlow, Janet Halfyard, and Lore Lixenberg, all current or recent past students in the department — sustained their energies well in what is physically deceptively demanding music. Deceptively demanding, quite another matter, but it seeks resourcefully to make something genuinely substantial from the minimalism of its four quasi-symphonic movements. Luciano Berio could never be accused of minimalism.

Indeed his *Labirinto II*, composed in the early 60s to celebrate the 700th anniversary of Dante's verse, is a combination of drama, poetry and sounds that have been accused by some of being excessive. For my money, though, it makes its point more convincingly than some of Maxwell Davies's equally ostentatious music-theatre pieces of the 60s.

Certainly it is a frighteningly vivid piece of expressionism, especially when performed with the uninhibited enthusiasm shown here. Hugh Nankivell co-ordinated the whole team — including the solo singers, Katie Tearle, Karen West and Frances Lynch (again, all CU people) — and the speaker, Steve Stanton, as much in spirit as in ensemble.

Stephen Pettitt



Unyielding jewel of a singer: Edita Gruberova, as Zerbinetta, and her company of entertainers

Stripped for action

Ariadne
Auf Naxos
Covent Garden

When it was new, the Royal Opera's production of *Ariadne auf Naxos* seemed an eccentric affair. More infuriating than amusing, it brought to Strauss's chamber opera a quirky French sense of humour and fondness for elaborating off-beat ideas that never knew when enough was enough.

Two years on, it is settling down to work. As often happens, this revival has been stripped of the most extravagant accretions. The silent procession of characters from Strauss's other operas has apparently found its way back to the appropriate dressing rooms, but the strange gentlemen in bowler hats remain, their slick stage routines as annoying as ever.

The two new sopranos are from the forefront of international productions. Anna Tomowa-Sintow is very much the Ariadne of the moment after singing the role worldwide and recording it with Levine. She began her aria in unpromising fashion by taking a large breath in the middle of the opening line — "Ein Schönes war" — but this was not typical of singing that was well prepared and in the proper style. What she lacks is the

OPERA

more treasurable quality of making the vocal line breathe and the tone glow with a truly Straussian warmth.

While this is missing, the spotlight falls decisively on Edita Gruberova, the reigning Zerbinetta of the last decade. Hard in tone, unyielding in the human moments of the Prologue, this singer is a brilliant jewel of a technician. Her showpiece aria was the high point of the evening.

every scale in place, every trill tight and exact.

She received helpful support here from Colin Davis, though his trenchant and dark-hued conducting was generally better suited to the serious side of the score. Ann Murray repeated her carefully controlled Composeder. William Johns was the lusty Bacchus, Jeffrey Black an appealing Harlequin, and there was a bright, vivacious cameo from Adrian Martin as the Tanzmeister.

Richard Fairman

RUSSIAN, around LONDON

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Box Office 01-836 3161
Box Office 01-240 5258
Phone 01-836 2699 for detailed leaflet

SIMON BOCCANEGRA
Verdi
April 2, 4, 7, 10, 14, 16, 22, 25, 29 May 1 at 7.30
NEW PRODUCTION

DON GIOVANNI
Mozart
April 11, 15, 18, 24, 30 May 7, 13, 16, 19, 22, 27, 30
("May 16 at 7.30")
"triflingly conceived —
dashing well acted and well sung"
The revival is sponsored by J.C. Allied Arts Bank Limited

THE STONE GUEST
Dergomyzhsky
April 23, 28 May 9, 15, 21 at 8.00
BRITISH STAGE PREMIERE
This production is sponsored by The John S. Cohen Foundation

ORPHEUS IN THE UNDERWORLD
Offenbach
May 2, 6, 8, 15, 20, 26, 30 June 4, 8, 11, 18, 20, 22, 25 at 7.30
"What a hit it is, quite simply, the best show in town"
Orpheus in the Underworld is a co-production with Houston Grand Opera and the Los Angeles Music Center Opera Association
Production originally sponsored by The National University Bank
This revival is sponsored by J.C. Allied Arts Bank Limited

LADY MACBETH OF MTSENSK
Shostakovich
May 22, 27
June 2, 5, 10, 13, 15, 17, 23, 26 at 7.00
BRITISH STAGE PREMIERE

CARMEN
Bizet
June 3, 6, 9, 12, 16, 19, 24, 27 at 7.30
"a hugely enjoyable evening"
The revival is sponsored by J.C. Allied Arts Bank Limited

Also bookings:
final performances of
JOSCHA
THE MIKADO
AKHNAZEN

Seats from £4.00 to £18.50

RSC
AT THE MERMAID
THOMAS BARNES

THE FAIR MAID OF THE WEST
TREVOR NUNN'S PRODUCTION IS A TRIUMPH...THRILLING TO WATCH!
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"VINTAGE FARCE"
TONS of MONEY

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Simon Cadell Michael Gambon...
"EXCELLENT" "SPECTACULAR"
(D. Telegraph) (Observer)

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Ivytallon: Tonight, tomorrow at 7.45, Wed at 2.00.
Then Mar 19, 20, 21 m.e.

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Wednesday 11 March at 11 a.m. **JEWELLERY**

Wednesday 11 March at 11 a.m. **CLOCKS AND WATCHES**

Friday 13 March at 11 a.m. **OLD MASTER PICTURES**

CHRISTIE'S EVENING CONCERT
Thursday 19 March at 6.45 p.m.

BRANDIS QUARTET
String Quartets by Schumann and Brahms
The Recital is to be followed by a reception.
Tickets £250 each. Enquiries to Jonathan Price or Patricia Knights

Christie's South Kensington is open for viewing on Mondays until 7 p.m.

For further information on the 13 sales this week, please telephone 01-581 7611

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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Capitalization and week's change

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)
ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings begin today. Dealings end March 20. Contango day March 23. Settlement day March 30.
\$Forward bargains are permitted on two previous business days.

Prices are Friday's middle prices. Change, dividend yield and P/E ratios are calculated on middle prices. (aa) denotes Alpha Stocks

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Chromon (4)	194	-0	5.0
Chromon (5)	172	-0	5.0
Chromon (6)	172	-0	5.0
Chromon (7)	70	+101	10.0
Chromon (8)	70	+101	10.0
Chromon (9)	70	+101	10.0
Chromon (10)	70	+101	10.0
Chromon (11)	70	+101	10.0
Chromon (12)	70	+101	10.0
Chromon (13)	70	+101	10.0
Chromon (14)	70	+101	10.0
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TOBACCOS			
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[illegible]

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

(Change on week)
FT 30 Share
1801.4 (+1.6)
FT-SE 100
1998.2 (+19.0)
Bargains
52728 (46040)
USM (Datastream)
153.55 (+1.87)

THE POUND

(Change on week)
US dollar
1.5870 (+0.0405)
W German mark
2.9153 (+0.0906)
Trade-weighted
71.8 (+1.9)

US NOTEBOOK

Fed poised for policy turnabout

From Maxwell Newton
New York

The financial community is now uncertain of the trend of the economy in the first quarter. Appalling figures for factory orders, a drop in the index of leading indicators and poor trade numbers have combined to give a picture of an economy which is struggling to maintain forward movement.

Against this, non-agricultural employment growth has apparently been quite buoyant but the figures are subject to such huge revisions and have such a tenuous relationship with movements in the growth of real GNP that they have to be discounted.

Meanwhile, the speculative boom in stocks, fed by excessive money availability, continues to reflect the manic optimism of Wall Street.

One body that does seem to have reached a broad conclusion about what should happen is the Federal Reserve.

In the five weeks ended February 25 the adjusted monetary base (bank reserves plus currency) has remained stable at about \$259 billion (\$263.4 billion). This is a very unusual development.

The evidence of more restraint in Fed policy has been backed by speeches by Fed governors, including Reaganites Mr Manuel Johnson, the vice-chairman, and Mr Wayne Angell. These men have joined Mr Paul Volcker, the Fed chairman, in giving more and more vocal warnings of the dangers of a continuation of the excessive money growth that characterized 1986.

Now that Mr Volcker has been able to cut free from the Baker policy of "devalue your way to paradise," he has more room to move or changing the direction of monetary policy. He may have already started on such a course.

This would have an important effect on the stock and bond markets. Bonds would be helped; stocks would be hurt. Inflation is now emerging as a much more important consideration in the Fed's policy.

In recent evidence to Congress, Mr Volcker gave an exhaustive analysis of the reasons behind the drop in money velocity.

This was a thorough and honest piece of work. But he concluded that the overall problem of excessive money growth remained. This provided an inflationary threat as well as stimulating an excessive growth of debt and speculation in financial assets.

It seems Mr Volcker may be returning to his role as protector of America against inflation. Such a change, if indeed it comes about, is overdue.

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BOARD MEETINGS

● **TODAY** - Interims: Attwoods, Brierly Investments, Bryant Holdings, Continental Microwave (Holdings), Parker-Knoll, Reliable Properties, Shandwick, Shires Investment (third quarter), Strong & Fisher (Holdings), Finais: Antofagasta Holdings, Beaton Clark, Bremner, British Via, Broad Street Group, Edinburgh Fund Managers, Hibernian Insurance, Laidlaw Thomson Group, Low & Bonar, Persimmon (amended), Ransomes Sims & Jeffries, T&S Stores.
● **TOMORROW** - Interims: Miller and Sanshouse, Prestwich Holdings, Wolsley, Finais: Abbott Mead Wickers, BBA Group, Bensons Crisps (expected on March 11), Bluebird Toys, British Car Auction Group, De Beers Consolidated Mines, Federated Housing (amended), Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Lambert Howarth, Owners Abroad Group, Pentos, Robinson Brothers (Ryderson Green), Thomas Robinson, Wickes, Woodhouse & Rixson

Budget incentive likely for pay linked to performance

New deal on profit-sharing

By Rodney Lord, Economics Editor

A new tax incentive for pay deals related to company profits is expected to be given the go-ahead by the Chancellor, Mr Nigel Lawson, in the Budget a week tomorrow.

Despite a sceptical reaction from the Confederation of British Industry, Mr Lawson is thought to have decided that increased identification of employees with the fortunes of their employers justifies a limited incentive to link pay more closely to the performance of individual enterprises.

Although productivity is rising, the Chancellor remains concerned to match pay increases more closely to ability to pay. He is anxious also to see greater variation in pay levels between different regions.

While the centre-piece of the Budget will be a substantial cut in the basic rate of income tax, the Chancellor is determined to continue improvements to the supply side of the economy.

Another area to which he is expected to return is incentives for small businesses. The Business Expansion

Scheme, which has proved to be a successful means of raising new capital, may be confined to smaller enterprises where tax relief will be focused on projects with a higher degree of risk.

City estimates of the Chancellor's overall scope for manoeuvre are now concentrated around the £5 billion mark.

At that level he could cut the basic rate of income tax by 4p to his target rate of 25p in the pound. But the general expectation is that he will use £1 billion-£2 billion to reduce borrowing and cut the basic rate by only 2p.

He is not likely to devote a significant amount to additional spending on employment measures.

Repeated signals from the Bank of England that a reduction in interest rates should be postponed until after the Budget are aimed at ensuring the best possible reaction to Mr Lawson's package in financial markets. This will be more important if tax cuts are large.

The Budget will be accompanied by an attractive forecast of the economy, expected to

grow this year by 3 per cent or more.

Growth will be more balanced than last year's consumer-led expansion. Exports are expected to be buoyant, helped by the depreciation of the pound, and forecasts of a relatively small balance of payments deficit will be more convincing than they were in the autumn.

The only drawback is inflation which is expected to be a little higher than the 3½ per cent level forecast for the fourth quarter of 1987 in the Autumn Statement.

The daily output ceiling of 15.8 million barrels set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is likely to stay at that level for the time being, in spite of solid demand for oil, the organization's president, Mr Rihwanu Lukman of Nigeria, said yesterday.

He said in Lagos that current demand for Opec oil was an estimated 17½ million barrels a day. Aided by Opec's output ceiling, the oil price went above \$18 a barrel in New York on Friday, its highest level for a month.



Lawson: scope for action estimated at the £5 billion mark

Guinness Peat cool on Adler

By Our Banking Correspondent

Mr Alastair Morton, chairman of Guinness Peat, the financial services group, said yesterday that he had not met or spoken to Mr Larry Adler, the Australian entrepreneur who is rumoured to be trying to buy a 23 per cent stake in the company.

Mr Morton said: "Whether we welcome the idea of Mr Adler holding a large stake in Guinness Peat depends on Mr Adler himself. Clearly, I am not against the principal of large shareholdings in the company since I engineered the deal which created the 23 per cent stake now held by Friends Provident. But it would depend on what Mr Adler has in mind."

Mr Adler, who is chairman of the FAI insurance group in Australia, is believed to be negotiating to buy the holding of Friends Provident, the British insurance company. Speculation sent Guinness Peat shares to a new high of 106p last week.

Mr Adler recently acquired a 14 per cent stake in Hill Samuel despite the merchant banking group's opposition to the shareholding.

Hill Samuel take the view that any shareholding of more than about 10 per cent damages the company's business



Alastair Morton: "depends on what Mr Adler has in mind"

by eroding customers' belief in its independence.

With Bank of England support, the Treasury has introduced clauses into the Banking Bill making it harder for large shareholders to be built up in banks without the approval of the authorities.

If the Bill becomes law in its present form, anyone with a bank shareholding of more than 15 per cent who is not deemed "fit and proper" by the Bank will be forced to sell their shares.

Mr Adler is known to have visited the Bank last week during a visit to London.

BCal may float hotel offshoot

By Cliff Feltham

The bid activity in the hotel sector has aroused speculation that the hotel arm of the British Caledonian Group may soon be ready for a separate stock market flotation.

The business, which trades under the Copthorne Hotels banner, takes in eight international, four star hotels, including the 223-room London Gatwick, with the others in locations such as Barbados and the Antilles.

The company also has an ambitious expansion programme with three hotels due to open in Plymouth, Birmingham and Manchester in the next few months. It aims to be operating nearly 30 hotels by the 1990s.

Copthorne has aimed at the top end of the business and leisure market since being launched by the airline in November, 1985.

But finance for expansion has been hampered by Copthorne being a small part of an airline business and profits this year are likely to be a modest £250,000. Even so, it could probably command a price-tag of nearly £15 million if it was floated off.

When the three new hotels are opened, Copthorne will have 11 properties with nearly 2,000 rooms and 3,850 beds.

GKN odds-on for Royal Ordnance

In the competition to buy Royal Ordnance, the state armaments manufacturer, the field has narrowed to three, with GKN appearing to be the favourite.

Trafalgar House, which earlier dropped out the race for the management of the Royal Dockyards at Devonport, made known at the weekend that it was no longer interested in Royal Ordnance.

After a thorough assessment of Royal Ordnance, Trafalgar decided that it could not make the vertically integrated arms group fit into its wide-ranging activities and would not be submitting a bid to the Ministry of Defence.

Interested firms have until

Friday to submit a formal bid for Royal Ordnance. Apart from GKN, British Aerospace and Ferranti are in the running.

The Ministry described as "pure speculation" Press reports at the weekend that Royal Ordnance privatization threatened to develop into a fiasco, with bids likely to fall well below the £150-£200 million expected by the Government.

A spokesman said Trafalgar House's decision to drop out was no cause for worry. "If you're selling a car, you only need one buyer," he said.

The Government is hoping to sell Royal Ordnance before the general election.

'Last chance' meeting starts on rubber pact

By Colin Narborough

Rubber producers and consumers from 33 countries open two weeks of talks in Geneva today in what both sides see as the last chance to find an agreement to replace their current accord which expires in October.

Price-stabilization talks broke down last October, with producers' bitter over consumers' demand for buffer stock policy changes.

The main consumers - the US, the European Economic Community and Japan - were

then, and still are, anxious to avoid a disaster.

The US and the EEC have so far remained silent on the prospects of reaching a new pact, but the Americans are understood to have threatened to quit the talks if there is no progress this week.

Malaysia's Primary Industries Minister, Mr Lim Keng Yaik, said last week: "Producers are willing to be flexible, but such flexibility must be reciprocated by consumers."

Bank moves 20 officials on to Standard probe

By Richard Thomson, Banking Correspondent

Twenty Bank of England officials have been brought into the investigation launched a month ago into Standard Chartered Bank's lending during the bid by Lloyds Bank last year.

Despite the strength of the Bank investigation team, however, the inquiry is expected to take at least six months because of the problems of investigating such a large international banking group. The inspectors are likely to make one or two interim reports before the inquiry is completed.

Because of the spread of Standard's operations around the world, the books of some of its furthest-flung offices are having to be brought back to London for inspection. The investigation is the largest of its type undertaken by the Bank and the number of officials involved reflects its determination to finish the inquiry as quickly as possible.

The Bank launched a wide-ranging inquiry into Standard's lending last month at Standard's request after allegations concerning the bank's relationship with Tan Sri Khoo Teck Puat, the Singapore businessman. His dealings with the National Bank of Brunei are under investigation by the Brunei authorities.

The Standard Chartered investigation is headed by two independent inspectors from the accountants Touche Ross, and the solicitors, Lovell, White and King.

Meanwhile, Standard faces

embarrassment over its full-year results for 1986, due to be released in a fortnight. After a pedestrian performance in 1985, with pretax profits up 12 per cent to £268 million, Standard's board has given a warning that there is unlikely to have been any increase in profits last year.

Mr Michael McWilliam, the chief executive, said that heavy loan losses in the Far East, particularly at the Wah Kwong and Tung shipping empires and the Pan Electric group in Singapore, would eat into profits.

A poor profits performance by the bank will make its position more difficult, if Lloyds Bank decides to renew its bid, which it cannot do under takeover rules until July at the earliest.

Although Standard's share price rose slightly after the Bank of England inquiry was launched, it ended last week at about 760p - at least 40p below the level at which the so-called "white squires" bought shares in the bank to fend off the bid last year.

Standard has made several recent board changes designed to create a clearer chain of command in the international banking business.

There are still doubts in the City, however, about the new corporate strategy which Standard unveiled at the time of the Lloyds bid. According to some analysts, Standard has so far done little more than remove some staff at its London headquarters in an attempt to cut costs.

Jaguar to step up Tokyo sale

By Daniel Ward
Motor Industry Correspondent

Japan has displaced the United States as the most profitable market in which to sell luxury cars, claims Sir John Egan, chairman of Jaguar.

Saab, the Swedish specialist car maker, also says Japan has become the most attractive export market in the last year.

The sharp 15 per cent rise of the yen against European currencies has helped Jaguar sell the £26,000 XJS at the equivalent of £38,000 in Japan.

Jaguar sold only 464 cars in Japan in 1986 but has set up a joint company in order to achieve a target of 3,000 sales a year. This is a modest objective as BMW sold 15,250 cars in Japan last year and Mercedes 13,820.

Austin Rover is selling the Rover 800 executive car in Japan, built locally by Honda as part of the agreement for Hondas to be assembled in Britain for sale in Europe.

Honda in neutral, page 21

Takeover test day for Avana

By Ray Heath

Today is acceptance day in Ranks Hovis McDougall's unenviable £260 million bid for the Avana Group and it will be the first test of the defender's argument that shareholders will do much better in the long term by staying with the company.

Market indications are that RHM will have to extend its offer. Avana shares are 71p compared with the 756p value of RHM's share bid, and the 696p cash alternative.

RHM started off with a 21 per cent stake in the Welsh company, bought from Northern Foods, and is pointing to recent lacklustre performance by Avana.

But Dr John Randall, chairman of the company, has been arguing strongly with institutional shareholders that the halt in rapid growth is temporary.

There has also been hard lobbying by Avana of MPs, including Mr James Callaghan, the former Labour Prime Minister, who represents Cardiff.

Perkins claims record for launch of diesel engines

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Perkins Engines, the Canadian-owned diesel engine producer based at Peterborough, launches three ranges of industrial engines today after a £60 million, government-supported investment programme.

The company said the three series represented the widest range of diesel engines ever to be launched simultaneously by one manufacturer.

The new engines, industrial versions of existing power units including a former Rolls-Royce engine, are aimed at a wide range of applications, from forklift trucks to giant compressors.

Department of Trade and Industry aid, in the form of selective financial grants, has covered up to 50 per cent of the Perkins research programme.

The Government has been keen to support Perkins because it makes strategically important products - engines that are ideally suited for emergency electricity generation - and, despite its parentage, is firmly based in Britain, and because it has been in the forefront of the application of new manufacturing technology.

The Peterborough plant has been equipped with the latest

robot and automation equipment and the company says it is rapidly adopting computer-integrated manufacture.

Perkins has devised a multi-lingual communications system called PACE - Perkins Approved Clear English - which is a dictionary of terms aimed at avoiding technical confusion among its international customers. It is linked to a computerized translation system for French, German, Italian and Spanish.

The construction and industrial business, at which the three new ranges are aimed, is worth more than 500,000 engines a year.

Pension fund plan launched by Baring

Baring Brothers is to launch a service for pension funds which want to hedge their bets after the longest bull market in shares ever recorded.

The Portfolio Protection Plan - already applied to \$45 billion of US pension-fund money - uses mathematical models, incorporating interest rate and share price volatility, to adjust portfolios day by day by raising the proportion of cash held if share prices fall and vice versa.

Baring will launch a tax-exempt unit trust using the technique, which depends on the funds' nil tax regime. It is also hoping to attract funds to put £5-£10 million portfolios into tailor-made schemes.

Bosses lead in share stakes

Executive sweetener

Companies tend to favour employee share schemes confined to executives, according to a survey by Coopers & Lybrand, the management consultancy.

However, performance-linked executive schemes, such as at Sir Ralph Halpern's Barton group, are still uncommon, it adds.

The study says of more than 1,000 companies surveyed, 67 per cent operate an executive share-option scheme, with the proportion rising to 84 per cent among the 200 largest firms. The first executive option scheme under present rules was introduced three years ago. A typical big company will have between 30 and 75 participants, the study says.

Profit-sharing schemes for employees are the least popular among companies, the

study shows. Only 16 per cent of all the companies studied have those, though the proportion is 27 per cent among the 200 largest.

Foreign-owned and smaller companies are also starting executive schemes, the survey says. A total of 75 per cent of firms in electrical engineering, electronics, and oil and chemicals have executive schemes, it adds, compared with 56 per cent in the construction and building materials sectors.

All-employee schemes are favoured by overseas and other companies (49 per cent) and oil and chemicals firms (44 per cent) with the food, drink and tobacco sector choosing the most profit-sharing schemes at 35 per cent.

Employee share schemes in practice, price £40, published by Monks Publications, Dedden Green, Saffron Walden, Essex (Tel: 0371 830939).

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THE TIMES
CITY DIARY

Geldof's
revenge

Bob Geldof is being pressed by the CBI to be one of the star speakers at a conference in May entitled "Charity, sweet charity — the pros and cons of corporate giving." But the idea may backfire. Instead of gently cajoling businessmen into giving away more money, Geldof just might use the occasion to slam them with some of his choicest bits of Irish wit. British companies are hardly generous in the charity stakes. American corporations give away 1.5 per cent of their profits. British companies a mere 0.3 per cent. Geldof, if he attends, will probably find an unlikely ally in Sir Mark Weinburg, the Allied Dunbar chairman, who is also down to speak. He is joint chairman of the Per Cent Club, launched by the Prince of Wales to persuade companies to give 0.5 per cent of profits to community causes. Currently, the biggest British giver by a wide margin is Marks and Spencer with £4.7 million last year, followed by National Westminster Bank, IBM and Barclays Bank, each giving nearly £2 million.

● The latest Scandinavian merchant bank to arrive in London is Gamlestad, a subsidiary of the Swedish group AB Asken, which, in Swedish, means "box." Founded in 1865 as a textile trader, it diversified into investment services, keeping its share certificates in a shoe box.

Macro change

Boardroom changes are a heart on the way at Micro Business Systems, the micro-computer distributor. The company's chairman, Clive Richards, is expected to stand down within the next few weeks — possibly accepting a non-executive directorship — to make way for Owen Williams as his successor. Williams and his former IBM colleague Stafford Turner, joined MBS at the beginning of 1986 and have returned it to profitability from losses of £3.4 million in 1985. Figures for 1986 are due out in a couple of weeks but may be delayed until the boardroom reshuffle has been agreed.

● Perhaps singer Dorothy Squires, declared a vexatious litigant by a High Court judge last week, should take a leaf out of the book of John Gagliardi, of Pittsburgh, after he brought seven legal actions against more than 60 people on the grounds that the Bell Company in Pennsylvania is overcharging for its telephone service, a Federal judge ruled that he cannot bring any further actions. Gagliardi is now suing the judge for denying him "his constitutional right to sue".

Car rally

The head of Britain's main automotive research centre, Mira, is to join Lotus cars' fast expanding engineering consultancy. Dr Cedric Ashley has been appointed managing director of Lotus Engineering as part of a management reshuffle which sees Tony Rudd promoted to deputy chairman with a seat on the main board. Rudd will now be responsible for marketing the consultancy business, which is expanding at the rate of 20 per cent a year and now accounts for half of Group Lotus's turnover.

Black velvet



The Times City diary was reborn just six weeks ago. The City is a deep well of fascinating tales and you seem to like reading them. So in celebratory mood, which I hope will return from time to time, I decided to invite one of the characters who have already figured here to raise a glass of champagne to his and the Diary's success. Who better than Anthony Tennant, who today takes up his new job as chief executive of Guinness in succession to Ernest Saunders? He may need a drink. To the former Grand Slam man, with my best wishes, a magnum of Krug Grande Cuvée.

Carol Leonard

Blue Circle seeks a lean look ready for price war

The cavalier way in which the British cement producers dis-banded their long standing price fixing agreement last month disguises the far reaching changes which are taking place within the industry. However, the developments which are taking place at the headquarters of the biggest player in the market, Blue Circle Industries, are even more significant.

The common price agreement stipulated that all British cement producers charged the same basic price for their product. As long as the manufacturers behaved responsibly, this arrangement suited the users of cement. They did not have to cope with the pressure of competitors buying cement at differential prices.

However, in the last few years, the status quo was disrupted by a surplus of cheap cement on the world market.

Although imports remained modest, domestic manufacturers were prevented by the terms of the common pricing agreement from cutting prices to respond to this new source of competition.

In the closing days of the pricing agreement, it was occasionally possible for large users of cement to buy from some manufacturers at preferential prices.

Blue Circle, with more than 55 per cent of domestic market and the broadest geographical spread within Britain, in theory bore the greatest burden under the terms of the agreement, often having to supply at uneconomical prices to outlying areas.

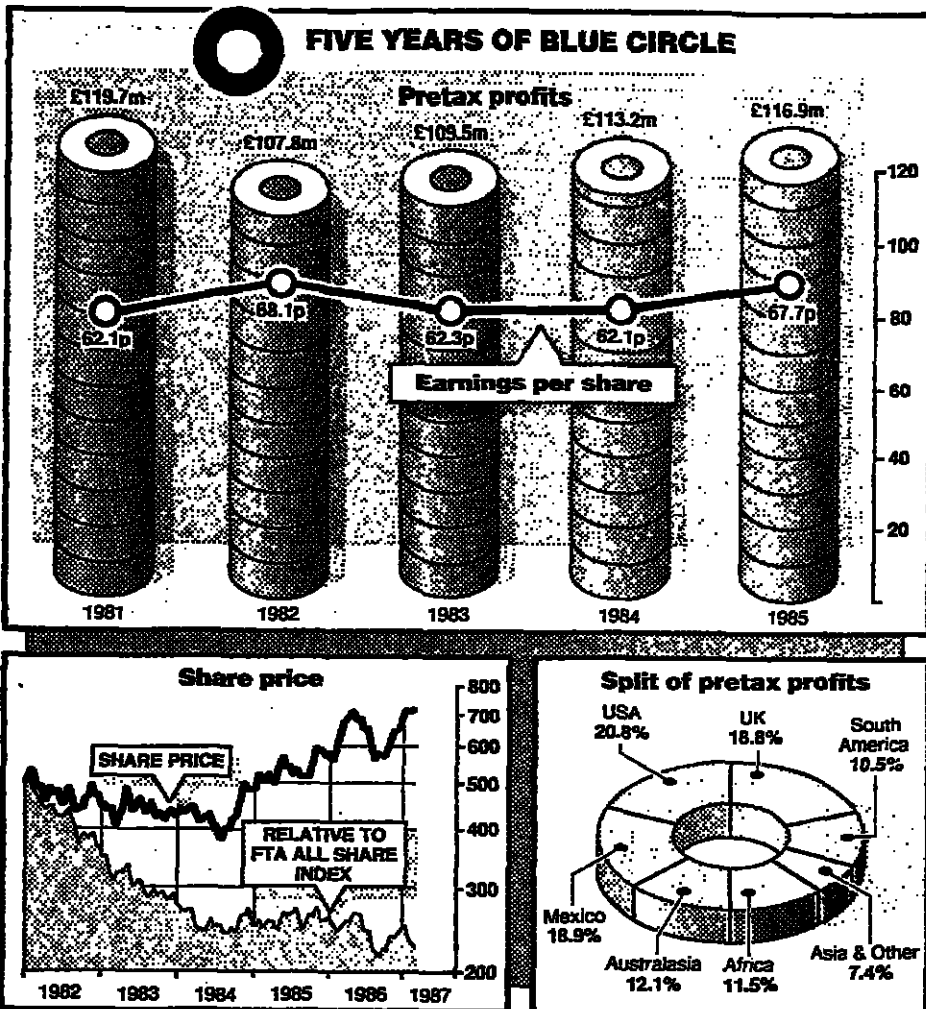
Indeed, before last month's announcement, it was the least keen of the three majors, BCI, Rugby Portland Cement and RTZ Cement, to expose itself to the rigours of an open market.

Now, however, BCI is forced to accept the challenge. Mr David Poole, managing director-elect of BCI, appears to be on top of the situation, although whether anyone in the industry appreciates what a Pandora's Box has been opened is a matter of some debate.

BCI is adopting a positive and forward looking stance. It has identified its weaknesses and believes that it now has the wherewithal to eradicate them. The new management team has a good record: Mr Poole was the architect of the group's US empire, building a business making \$80 million (£50.3 million) annual operating profit. The turnaround in the Latin American companies' fortunes is also largely due to him.

Today, less than a month after the cartel's demise, there is little evidence of a price war. Whether the situation will remain so civilized is another question. Cement volume in the United Kingdom is static so that if prices fall it will be almost impossible for manufacturers to do much to stimulate extra demand. There may be some jostling for market share but the inroads which could be made would do little to make up for the possible fall in prices.

A price war is not in the industry's interest but it should not be regarded as impossible. To meet this eventuality, Blue Circle's aim is to reduce further not only its



Blue Circle Industries has proved to be a poor investment over the last five years. Although in absolute terms the shares have risen from 504p at the beginning of 1982 to 719p, they have underperformed the market by 56 per cent over the same period.

This reflects the group's direct manufacturing costs but the costs associated with the delivery and technical services. Although much has been done to improve the fuel efficiency of BCI's plant, manufacturing levels have continued to be a problem, not only in the plants but also in the distribution fleet and the depots. Mr Poole draws the comparison between BCI's operations in Arizona where about a million tonnes of cement are shifted annually using four depots and in Britain where less than 8 million tonnes of cement are handled each year requiring 44 depots.

As for marketing, Mr Poole and Mr Jim McColligan, now head of UK Cement, both blooded by their experience in the Mexican market, may well be tempted to use some of the tactics employed to good effect in the Americas. Importing lower cost clinker and cement has been a favourite trick although it would test the market's patience in Britain for the game-keeper to turn poacher.

The pressure on Blue Circle to get it right was increased at the end of last year when Mr John Spalvins, the entrepreneur, built up a stake of more than 11 per cent. This has been gradually reduced and it is thought that the final tranche was placed with institutions last week.

It is the memory of this episode will, however, that will serve to remind Blue Circle that it is vulnerable. Indeed, as time goes by it makes an increasingly tasty morsel. First, the quality of earnings is much improved. Many of the complicated minority shareholdings have been sorted out and a growing proportion of profits come from stable economies.

In 1980, BCI bought Armitage Shanks as part of a move away from cement. In the US, a more fragmented industry has given the group the opportunity to make acquisitions in the closely associated business areas such as ready-mixed concrete. The constraints of the home market preclude a similar strategy being adopted in Britain.

However, BCI is thinking seriously about adding another string to its bow. The successful diversification of a competitor, Rugby Portland Cement, into timber products at home and overseas has no doubt whetted BCI's appetite.

For Honda there is the attractive prospect of rapidly acquiring a full range of British-built models it could sell aggressively in every European market without fear of an anti-Japanese backlash.

As Austin Rover approaches privatization in the next two to three years, Honda will have a considerable amount resting on the fate of the British car maker.

To take an equity stake in Austin Rover would increase its influence on its Austin Rover's future but so far the Japanese have resisted any pressure from the Government to put money into the British company.

For the moment the Swindon engine plant remains a possible rather than probable project.

Daniel Ward
Motor Industry Correspondent

COMMENT

Key to takeover debate lies in the boardroom

Takeovers have faded as an issue since the Pilkington affair pricked the most recent megamanager bubble. Hunting insider dealers and corporate malefactors has more immediacy — and poses few difficulties deciding who wears the white hat.

Yet the questions of efficiency and innovation posed by the growth of the takeover industry will affect Britain's economic health far more in the end. They have now resurfaced in concrete proposals from two chief protagonists for reform: the Labour Party and David Walker of the Bank of England.

The policy tagged on to the Labour Party's plans for City regulation follows the ideas laid out by Roy Hattersley last April. Labour wants mergers notified in advance. It would send far more to the Monopolies Commission, removing Norman Tebbit's self-denying ordinance to restrict references principally to threats to competition. It would reverse the presumption in favour of market forces by assuming corporate aggressors were guilty unless proved innocent. The party is not against mergers, but wishes to substitute Whitehall for the market as arbiter of the national economic interest (as the present Parliament wishes to do in the case of banks).

Mr Walker, in his lecture to pension fund managers at Eastbourne, decreed that the debate over the short-term thinking in the City, which he opened in October 1985, should close. There should now be action to improve relations between companies and their institutional shareholders on the lines he had originally merely mused upon. Companies should be encouraged (and later obliged) to have a leaven of independent non-executive directors and an audit committee.

They should disclose spending on innovation (investment in research, new products and processes) in their accounts. Without interfering in management, institutions should be more responsible by throwing their weight and their voting power around to make sure boards are accountable to their big shareholders, instead of relying on the takeover industry to bail them out of dud investments. And he is relying on the CBI's industry/City task force — which has thus far met only once — to start the ball rolling.

But the debate will not close. For one thing, the Hanson Trust leitmotiv, in which Lord Hanson and Sir Gordon White appropriately alternate in trumpeting the superiority of the takeover mechanism, will not be still. They argue that the market for corporate control is a more efficient instrument for improving industrial returns than ponderous big shareholder democracy.

There is, however, considerable agreement on some points:

● The market discipline of takeovers aids efficiency but has become too dominant. The drawbacks now loom

larger, not least in making it easier for companies to grow by acquisition than through their own investment and innovation.

● Conflicts between shareholder interest and the overall economic interest — and state's legitimate province — may extend beyond competition. But the stock market is a better judge of efficiency and management than Whitehall.

● The growth of the takeover industry has stacked the odds in favour of bidders, through the combined vested interests of securities dealers, merchant bankers and arbitrage financiers. Company law, the City Takeover Code and (as Mr Walker pointed out) merger accounting need rethinking to restore the balance.

● The mutual stand-off between companies and their institutional shareholders lies at the heart of the problem and much closer relationships are needed.

Mr Walker's solution is aimed at improving the market mechanism. Mr Hattersley's at dismissing and overriding it. The City has taken Mr Walker's message and politely approves it. But the Labour Party looks more realistic than the Bank of England — even if the threat it poses is not.

Fund managers prefer the simplicity of working with market freedom within clear rules set by others for social and economic purposes. The balanced responsibility Mr Walker urges upon them runs against the grain of the legal framework in which they operate. It runs against their training which (unlike Germany's bankers) is geared to portfolio balance and overall market trends rather than arguing the toss with company directors.

And it conflicts with the increased personal and corporate pressures of competition for portfolio performance. The increasing use of independent discretionary management groups emphasizes these trends. It is asking a lot to expect competing managers to turn down takeover premiums and campaign to harry boards through the power of their votes.

To change this will require much more than a change of attitudes and company information. It will require changes in structure of company law, takeover rules but most of all of company boards. Institutions can only be expected to swap market power for shareholder power if that power is exercised where it counts: inside the boardroom. Boards should not be filled with independent directors but by directors voted in by groups of institutional shareholders as their representatives — in sufficient numbers to reflect their dominant shareholdings and, if necessary, to sack the working directors.

Graham Searjeant
Financial Editor

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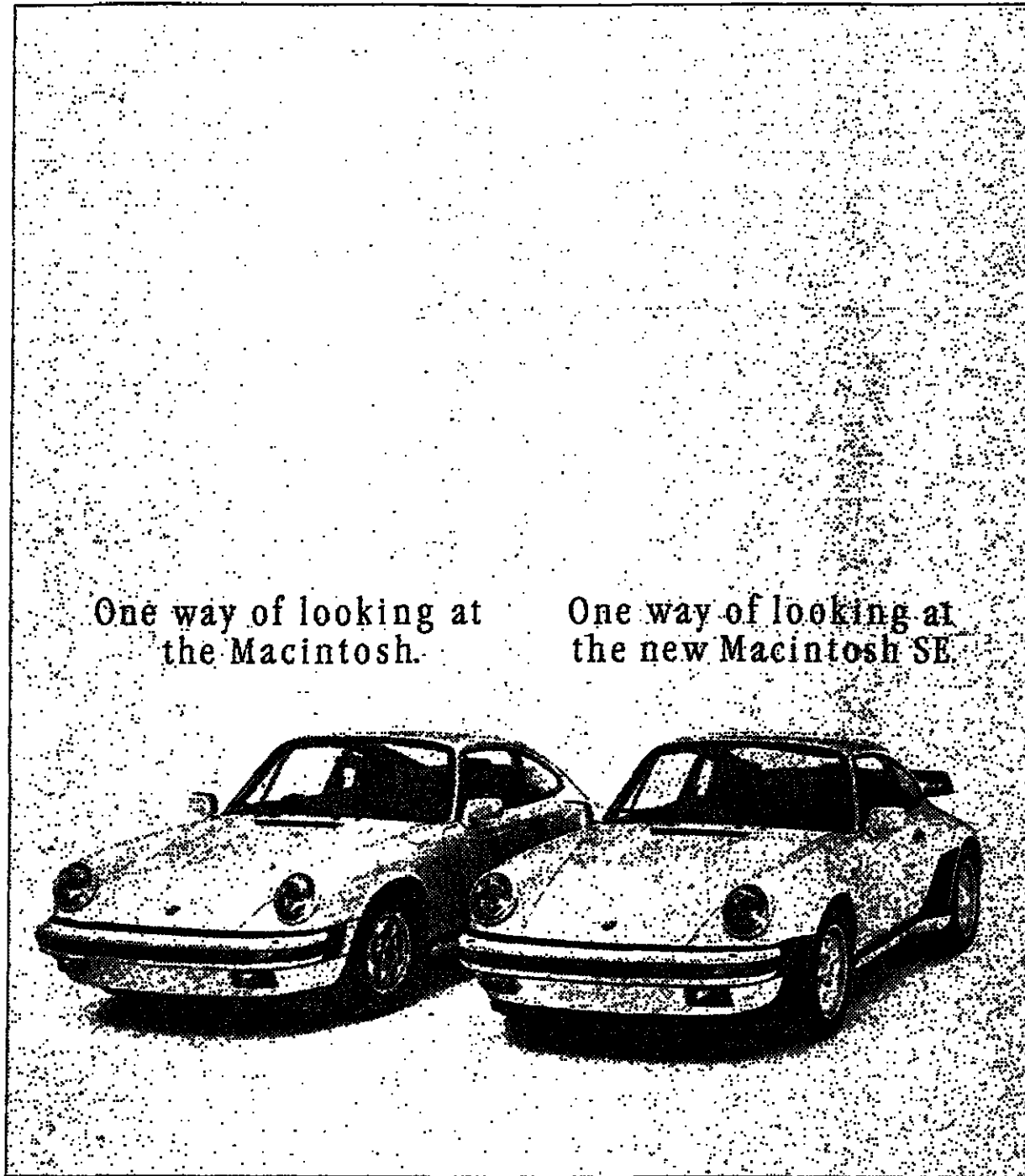
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Further particulars of both posts and the associated fellowships may be obtained from Professor C. P. Wroth, Department of Engineering Science, Parks Road, Oxford OX1 3PJ, to whom applications should be sent, together with the names and addresses of three referees, to arrive no later than 21 April 1987.

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Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, Room 212, Whiteknights House, P.O. Box 217, The University, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AH. The closing date for applications is 3 April 1987.

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7, Capenhall Hill Gardens,
London W8 9X
01-727 2797

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN MEDIEVAL HISTORY

Applications are invited for a temporary
lectureship, tenable for one year from 1
October 1987. The successful candidate
will be expected to lecture and give
tutorials on European History, 350-
1050, and to give tutorials on English
History, 1066-1377.

The salary will be at the lower end of
the lecturer scale (from £8735, subject
to confirmation).

Further particulars may be obtained
from The Registrar, University of Dur-
ham, Old Shire Hall, Durham, DH1 3PH,
to whom completed applications, giving
the names and addresses of three
referees, should be sent by 27th March,
1987.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK Department of English and Related Literature CHAIR OF MEDIEVAL LITERATURE

Applications are invited for the Chair of Medieval
Literature which will fall vacant on Professor Derek
Pearsall's acceptance of a chair at Harvard University
from October 1987. This appointment currently carries
with it the co-directorship of the Centre For Medieval
Studies.

Salary within the Professorial range (scales under
review - current minimum £19,306), with USS.

Six copies of applications, with full curriculum vitae
and naming three referees, should be sent by 15th April
1987 to Registrar's Department (Appointments),
University of York, Heslington, York YO1 5DD.
Further particulars are available. Please quote
advertisement reference number 1/1024.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD DELEGACY OF LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SECRETARY TO THE DELEGATES

Applications are invited for the post of
Secretary which becomes vacant on 1
October 1987 on the retirement of the present
holder.

The Secretary is the chief officer of the
examining board and is responsible to the
Delegates for the conduct of its GCE
examinations and allied activities, including
GCSE. Applicants should have experience in
the educational system at secondary or higher
levels, administrative experience would be an
advantage.

The salary is on the University's academic-
related Scale IV, currently in the range
£19,010 to £25,940.

Full details, with an application form (to be
returned by Tuesday 24 March), may be
obtained from

The Chairman, University of Oxford,
Delegacy of Local Examinations,
Ewert Place, Summertown,
Oxford, OX2 7BZ.
Telephone Oxford (0865) 515928

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE OXFORD AND THE CLARENDON LABORATORY

The College proposes to elect an Official
Fellow and Tutor in Physics to take office
on 1st October 1987.

A titular University Lectureship in the
Clarendon Laboratory is associated
with this post.

Further particulars may be obtained from
the College Secretary, to whom
applications should be sent by
17th April 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL Department of Law Research Studentship Scheme

The Department is offering one
or more full-time Research
Studentships to candidates
who have, or expect to obtain,
good honours degrees in Law
and who intend to register for
higher degree study. The
Studentship(s) will be offered
for the academic year 1987-88
in the first instance.

The successful candidate(s) will be expected to register for
the degree of LL.M. and to
carry out a limited amount of
tutorial assistance in the
Department.

Stipend will be for £5,000 which includes an
allowance for registration fees
and teaching assistance.

Applications, together with the
names of three referees, should
be sent not later than 31st April 1987 by the
Administrative Sub-Dean,
Faculty of Law, The University,
P.O. Box 147, Liverpool L69
3BX, from whom further
particulars may be obtained.

KING'S COLLEGE LONDON (KQC) DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS Post Doctorate Research Assistant

Applications are invited for
this post, to start on 1st Oct-
ober 1987 or soon after that,
for two years with a possible
extension to a third.

BRUNEL UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF LAW AND HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Applications are invited for the Chair in Law
and Headship of the Department, tenable
from 1st October 1987 or as soon as
possible thereafter. The vacancy has arisen
following the resignation of Professor M.
Partington on his appointment to a Chair of
Law at Bristol University.

The person appointed will be expected to
develop further the research and teaching
activities of the Department on the basis of
plans detailed in the Academic plans of the
University.

The appointment will be at an appropriate
point within the professorial range, plus
London allowance.

Further particulars of the appointment are
available from the Personnel Secretary,
Brunel University, Uxbridge, Middlesex UB8
3PH. Applications should be submitted to
him by 27 March 1987.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Applications are invited from graduates or
those expecting to graduate in 1987 for
RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

In the following Faculties: ARTS, ECONO-
MICS AND SOCIAL STUDIES, LAW, MED-
ICINE, MUSIC, SCIENCE AND THEOLO-
GY. Values as for state studentships (for
which eligible students must also apply);
one year awards renewable in some
cases. Particulars and application forms
(returnable by May 31st) from The Registrar's
Awards Office, The University, Man-
chester, M13 9PL. Quote Ref: 38/97/71.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Applications are invited from graduates, or
those expecting to graduate in 1987, who are
former pupils of Manchester Grammar School,
for

SAMUEL GRATRIX POSTGRADUATE STUDENTSHIPS

In the faculties of ARTS, ECONOMICS AND
SOCIAL STUDIES, EDUCATION, LAW, MED-
ICINE, MUSIC, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.
Values as for State Studentships: one year
awards may be renewed. Candidates must
have received all or part of their education in
The Manchester Grammar School. Particulars
and application forms (returnable by May 31st)
from The Registrar's Award Office, The Uni-
versity, Manchester, M13 9PL. Quote Ref: 39/
87/71.

LECTURERS IN LAW

Applications are invited for two new
appointments of lecturers in Law, from
1st July 1987.

Starting salary in the
range £8,000 to
£16,000, under
review, USS.

Closing date for
applications:
6th April 1987.

Further particulars
from The Registrar,
The University of
Birmingham,
Birmingham
B15 2TT.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM

Applications are invited for two new
appointments of lecturers in Law, from
1st July 1987.

Starting salary in the
range £8,000 to
£16,000, under
review, USS.

Closing date for
applications:
6th April 1987.

Further particulars
from The Registrar,
The University of
Birmingham,
Birmingham
B15 2TT.

Applications are invited for two new
appointments of lecturers in Law, from
1st July 1987.

Starting salary in the
range £8,000 to
£16,000, under
review, USS.

Closing date for
applications:
6th April 1987.

Further particulars
from The Registrar,
The University of
Birmingham,
Birmingham
B15 2TT.

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Closing date for
applications:
6th April 1987.

Further particulars
from The Registrar,
The University of
Birmingham,
Birmingham
B15 2TT.

Applications are invited for two new
appointments of lecturers in Law, from
1st July 1987.

Starting salary in the
range £8,000 to
£16,000, under
review, USS.

Closing date for
applications:
6th April 1987.

Further particulars

EDUCATIONAL

POSTS

PREP & PUBLIC SCHOOLS

MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE

Marlborough College is a large independent boarding school of 880 boys and girls with a strong academic tradition and a Sixth Form of over 400.

There will be vacancies in September 1987 for young and enthusiastic graduate teachers in the following departments:

**BUSINESS STUDIES
ENGLISH
MATHEMATICS
PHYSICS**

For each of these posts we seek a man or a woman capable of effective teaching to University Entrance level and keen to participate fully in extra-curricular activities. Salary on Marlborough's own scale. Accommodation available.

Further details available from The Masters Secretary, Marlborough College, Wiltshire SN8 1PA (telephone 0672 55511). Applications, with full curriculum vitae and the names, addresses and telephone numbers of two or more referees, should reach The Master as soon as possible.

ST. DUNSTAN'S COLLEGE

Catford, London, SE6 4TY
(HMC Independent Day School for Boys aged 7-19)

Required for September 1987
2 graduate Scientists to teach

CHEMISTRY and PHYSICS

respectively, up to and including A-level, but with the opportunity for some integrated Science teaching with younger boys.

A willingness to be fully involved with extra-curricular activities a strong recommendation. Own salary scale above Inner London Burnham; for a suitably qualified and experienced person the appointment would be related to Scale 2/3, but new entrants to teaching would be seriously considered.

Further details of each post obtainable from the Headmaster to whom application should be made, enclosing C.V. and naming two referees, by 16th March 1987.

Organisation is the key

Arthur Young is one of the country's leading firms of chartered accountants, based in modern luxury offices in Chancery Lane, London. With an aim to recruit high quality professionals, and achieve excellent examination results, we are looking for two outgoing individuals to take on the following roles.

GRADUATE RECRUITMENT OFFICER
If you are a frustrated student administrator, this could be your next career challenge. To ensure that we recruit the best graduates from UK Universities, we're looking for a Graduate Recruitment Officer with strong communication and organisational skills. This is a high profile position for someone with good knowledge of the UK University system.

Responsibilities will include:
- planning, coordination and administration of the University tour programme
- establishing closer links with Universities, assisting in presentations and career talks etc.

- keeping the Universities up to date with new strategies, recruitment procedure, literature, etc.

STUDENT DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATOR

You should be a graduate (or of graduate calibre) with at least two years' working experience in an administrative role. Knowledge of the accountancy profession though useful, is not essential. Plenty of initiative, lots of stamina and a sense of humour will be very valuable!

Your duties will include monitoring and maintaining the development of students progress. More specifically, you'll play a leading role in:

- coordinating, monitoring and providing feedback on all examinations course reports
- counselling interviews for each student.

Both positions are exciting but demanding and command attractive salaries and benefits. If interested, please send career details to Mrs Pam Rayner, Recruitment Manager, Arthur Young, Rolls House, 7 Rolls Buildings, Fetter Lane, London EC4A 3NH.



Arthur Young

Your next good idea

BRYANSTON SCHOOL

Blandford Forum
seeks a
BURSAR
and Clerk to the Governors
for September 1987
on the retirement of the
present Bursar

Applicants should be aged
between 30 and 50 and have
a degree or equivalent
qualification.

For an application form
telephone Mike Woolley on
0543 481414 quoting
Reference JPI

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

KINGS COLLEGE, TAUNTON

(Western Division,
Woodard Corporation)
(HMC- Boarding, 13- 18,
480 pupils, 200 in Sixth Form)

Required for
September 1987:

**Graduate to teach
MATHEMATICS**

Burnham Scale with special
responsibility allowance.

Applications with full curriculum
vitae and names and addresses to:

The Headmaster,
King's College,
Taunton,
Somerset
TA1 3DX.

IBSTOCK PLACE SCHOOL

(Demonstration School of The Froebel Institute)
Clarence Lane,
Roehampton
London SW15 5PY.

Co-educational Day School ISAI
320 Pupils from 3- 16 years.

Director Of Music: Peter Ford, GBSM;
ABSM Teacher (Organ); ARCO; PGCE.

MUSIC SCHOLARSHIPS

Ibstock Place School invites applicants for a
limited number of Music Scholarships at 11,
12 and 13 + worth to the value of a quarter of
the school fees, plus free tuition in one
instrument.

Candidates should normally be of at least
grade 5 standard on their main instrument or
voice, and should be able to demonstrate
general musical awareness and aural ability. It
should however be stressed that the school
looks for musical potential as well as
achievement.

Full details and entry forms from the Director
of Music, who will be pleased to see
prospective candidates at any time. Closure
date 30th June for entry into the Senior School
in September 1987.



AMMA is a professional association and trade union for
teachers in both maintained and independent schools and
colleges. Its membership currently stands at more than
122,000 men and women.

There is a staff, at present, of 2 Joint General
Secretaries, 1 Deputy General Secretary, an Accountant,
10 Assistant Secretaries including 2 Solicitors, an Office
Manager with full supporting secretarial and office staff,
comprising a total of over 60.

The Executive Committee wishes to appoint a
JOINT GENERAL SECRETARY
who will

1. manage jointly the Association's affairs on
behalf of the Executive Committee
2. manage jointly the work of the Association
and its staff at its London Headquarters.

Applications are invited for the post of Joint General
Secretary of the Assistant Masters and Mistresses
Association. The successful applicant will be based at the
Association's offices in London and will take up the
appointment on 1 January 1988 following the retirement
of Mr E G Beynon.

The salary will be on the scale £25,910-£27,474
(under review) including the Inner London Area
allowance.

Further particulars are available from The Joint
General Secretaries at the address below.

Applications in writing to the President, AMMA, 7
Northumberland Street, London, WC2N 5DA, to arrive
not later than 31 March 1987.



BURSAR

Required from September 1987, an
honours graduate or well-qualified pro-
fessional to assume responsibility for the
financial and accounting operations of this
leading independent tutorial college.

Previous bursarial or school experience
not essential. Candidates must, however,
be conversant with computerised
accounting and data retrieval systems.

Salary in the range £14,000 - £16,000 plus
Outer London Allowance and other
benefits.

Further details from: The Principal,
Water Tower Hill, Croydon, Surrey CR0
5SX. Tel: 01-688 5284.

WILSON'S SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the
full-time post of

**CLERK TO THE
GOVERNORS**

of this voluntary aided Church of England
secondary school situated at Wallington in
The London Borough Of Sutton.

Candidates should have good administrative
experience, a sound knowledge of education and of
educational administration and be competent in
accountancy. They should be sympathetic to the aims
of Christian education. The salary envisaged is in the
range £13,000-£15,000 p.a.

The post is tenable from 1 January 1988, on the
retirement of the present part-time Clerk, but the
successful applicant will be appointed Clerk-
designate from 1st October 1987 to work with the
present Clerk until the end of the year.

Full details of the post may be obtained from the
Clerk to the Governors, Wilson's School, Mollison
Drive, Wallington, Surrey. Letters of application (no
forms) should be sent to reach the Chairman of the
Governors at the School not later than
23 March 1987.

Please mark the envelope "Clerkship".

BANCROFT'S SCHOOL

Woodford Green,
Essex IG8 0RF

Independent. Coed. 700 pupils, HMC

Required for September 1987 or if
possible April 1987, a graduate to teach

CHEMISTRY at all levels throughout the
School and to join a thriving and energetic
department with a fine record of A Level and
university entrance success. The post will
suit an able and enthusiastic teacher willing
to be involved in the full range of school life.
Salary on Burnham Scale according to
experience; substantial reductions for the
education of children of staff and other
fringe benefits. Letter of application with
curriculum vitae and names of two referees
to the Head Master. Further particulars,
available on request, will be sent to all
applicants.



Newcastle-under-Lyme
School

HMC 600 boys GBA 600 girls

Required for September 1987:

BONOURS GRADUATES to teach **HISTORY** and
MATHEMATICS throughout the 11-18 selective school.
The posts will suit well qualified first time applicants or
experienced teachers. The successful applicants will be
expected to take a full part in the life of the school, coaching
Games or running clubs and societies.
Applicants for both posts write to:
The Principal, Newcastle-under-Lyme School, Mount
Head, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire ST15 1DB,
enclosing C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees
by 30th March.

MOUNT HOUSE SCHOOL

(I.A.P.S. 180 Boys)

BURSAR

Applications are invited for the post of Bursar
for September 1987. Please apply in writing
including full C.V. together with the names
addresses and telephone numbers of 2 re-
ferences to:

The Head Master,
Mount House School,
Tavistock,
Devon PL19 9JL.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL

MATHEMATICS

Qualified good honours graduate required for Sep-
tember 1987 to teach Mathematics to Oxbridge, A- and
O- Level and throughout the school. Ability to con-
tribute to extra curricular activities an added recom-
mendation.

Salary Burnham plus with possibility of accom-
modation for married or unmarried candidate.

Applications with full curriculum vitae and names and
addresses of two referees to The Headmaster, Ton-
bridge School, Tonbridge, Kent TN9 1JP.

BIRKENHEAD SCHOOL

ART TEACHER

Required for September 1987, a
qualified artist able to teach Art
throughout the school to GCSE and
A Level. Salary based on Burnham
Scale 1/3.

Applications including CV and
names and addresses of two
referees, to The Headmaster,
Birkenhead School, 25 St. Mary's
Road, Birkenhead, Merseyside L43
2JA.

A CAREER IN INDEPENDENT EDUCATION?

Qualified Teachers
available NOW/APRIL 1987
should have large GCSE or
A level experience for details
of FREE RECRUITMENT SERVICE
please contact a Southern
England office (free London)
O.E.D. (Educational Recruitment
Consultants), 100 High St.
Chichester, Sussex PO19 1DE.
Tel. 0484 782818/773383 (1200)

WEST MIDLANDS INDEPENDENT DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS

(G.S.A.)

**CLASSICS
GRADUATE**

Required for September, to teach
Latin and Classical Studies in the
11-18 selective school. The successful
applicant will be expected to take a full part in the life of the school, coaching
Games or running clubs and societies.
Applicants for both posts write to:
The Principal, Newcastle-under-Lyme School, Mount
Head, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire ST15 1DB,
enclosing C.V. and the names and addresses of two referees
by 30th March.

For further details please contact
the Headmaster's Secretary, Saint
Augustine's School, Stonor Park,
Stonor, Oxfordshire OX12 9JL.
Tel. 021 705 1265.

NUFFIELD COLLEGE,

OXFORD

BURSAR

The College seeks to appoint a Bursar who
will assume office on 1 October 1987 or by
arrangement. The successful candidate will
be elected to a Fellowship. The Bursar's
responsibilities will include the
management of the staff, catering and
accommodation, building and repair works,
supervision of the College's commercial
property portfolio, the College's accounts
and advice to the Governing Body on
financial matters generally. Preference will
be given to someone with relevant
experience in academic institutions, and
the choice will not be limited to those who
apply. The salary and allowances are
expected to be within the range for Official
Fellows according to experience and
qualifications.

Applications, with the names of two
referees, should be sent to arrive by 29
March 1987 to the Warden, Nuffield
College, Oxford OX1 1NF, from whom
further particulars are available.

INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

OPERATIONS EXECUTIVE

Well established language school
requires an Operations Executive
to take on the responsibility of
running our Summer and Year
Round programmes. The suc-
cessful applicant must have held a
position of administration res-
ponsibility and have the capacity to
organise and co-ordinate our 12
Summer EFL Centres throughout
the U.K.

For further details please write to:

**Ms J. Shukla
International College
151 Old Brompton Road
London
SW5 0LF.**

Closing date for the application is
the 27th March 1987.

INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY

EDUCATIONAL OFFICER. To
service the Institute's examinations,
validation and other educational
interests. Degree in biological
subject and some administrative
experience desirable but not
essential. Starting salary £8500-
£9500. Application forms from
General Secretary, Institute of
Biology, 20 Queensberry Place,
London SW7 2DZ. Closing date for
receipt of applications: 20 March
1987.

Head of Health & Social Studies Department

**Do you want Senior
Managerial responsibility?**

Applications are invited from people with an
appropriate first degree or equivalent
vocational qualification, together with
relevant employment experience and
teaching in further education. Good
management and educationally innovative
skills will be sought.

Salary £18,174 up to £20,181 + £282 fringe
area allowance.

Generous relocation expenses payable in
accordance with County Council Scheme.

For further details and application forms
please contact:

The Staffing Officer,
Guildford College of Technology,
Stoke Park, Guildford, Surrey GU1 1EZ.

Closing Date:
20th March, 1987.



CHRISTIE'S EDUCATION Tutors

We require two new full-time tutors to join our
existing team, one to teach the Course Antiquary to
1450 and one to teach the Course 1450 to the present
day. Tutors give specialised lectures and supervise a
group of 15 students by means of tutorials, seminars,
essays and projects. Both courses attract mostly
postgraduates and mature students of differing
nationalities and backgrounds. These are lively and
challenging posts, for anyone with a genuine interest
in teaching. We are looking for tutors with a
developed interest in the decorative arts as well as the
fine arts, wishing to expand their range of knowledge.
Salary will depend on qualifications and experience
but will be commensurate with equivalent posts in
Higher Education and Museums.

For further details please write to the Course Director,
Robert Cumming, Christie's Education,
63 Old Brompton Road, London SW7 3JS

Continued on next page

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

The Personal Column

YOUR OWN DEPARTMENT
£10,000
A rare opportunity to work on a one to one basis with a top professional in the large international Co. You'll have the chance to develop your own department. You'll be responsible for the success of the department. You'll be responsible for the success of the department. You'll be responsible for the success of the department.

PERSONNEL JUNIOR
£2,000
Busy Training Department of the professional Co. You'll be responsible for the success of the department. You'll be responsible for the success of the department. You'll be responsible for the success of the department.

PURE ADMIN
£2,500
You'll always be busy in the international Co. You'll be responsible for the success of the department. You'll be responsible for the success of the department. You'll be responsible for the success of the department.

LATE NIGHT TUESDAY
01 637 5277

Mark Gowers

College Leaver Fever?

£8,300 plus benefits

Just starting out and not sure which way to leap in the market? Then this job could be the making of you. The Company offers virtually every career choice available. Right now they urgently need a sincere, bright person to work with them in a positive, lively young team environment. Prospects are extremely good. So if you have an eye to succeed, reasonable typing and are either a College Leaver or someone with a little experience, please telephone now on 01-493 5787.

GORDON YATES

Recruitment Consultants



THE WORKSHOP RECRUITMENT COMPANY THE WORKSHOP RECRUITMENT

Anyone for Tennis?

Lawn Tennis Admin

Capture the essence of old Wimbledon: the gentle ripple of applause under cloudless blue skies champagne and strawberries... while flannelled champions... perfect close-mown grass. Such is the backdrop to this unusual opportunity helping to administer the international game. Maturity of approach, natural diplomacy/empathy and sound secretarial skills are requested. For details please call 01-400 1232.

NATIONAL INTERACTIVE VIDEO CENTRE

Personal Assistant

The NIVC is the independent and impartial focal point for all activity surrounding the development of Interactive Video, (the convergence of computing and video technologies for use in industry, education and commerce).

The NIVC is now entering a carefully planned development stage and wishes to appoint a PA with excellent secretarial and organisational skills to work with the Director. An ability to liaise with top level executives and to work on your own initiative is essential. In return for commitment and energy this challenging post promises a thorough insight into one of Britain's most exciting new technologies.

Salary £10 - £11,000

The closing date for applications is 24th March 1987

Please write with a full c.v. to:

Angus Doulton, Director
National Interactive Video Centre
27 Marylebone Road, London NW1 5JS.

GENUINE PA OPPORTUNITY TO £13,000 + benefits

This London office of a well established company has the most super atmosphere with all its young staff contributing ideas & work towards its success. Working in a true PA role for the Harvard educated but very human MD still in his late 20's you will be given enormous scope & responsibility. I need a young, zippy well-educated PA with a good track record who can combine maturity & flexibility with a sense of fun. Although excellent S/H typing skills & WP exp are a must this is no straight secretarial job. Expansion programme in May means wonderful offices by Hyde Park Corner & staff of approximately 25 people. Age strictly 24-29.

Susan Beck RECRUITMENT
01-584 6242

THE NATIONAL TRUST

requires an ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT/ SECRETARY TO INSURANCE MANAGER

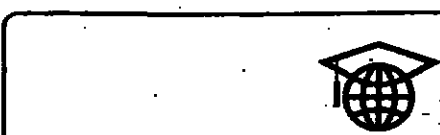
to provide complete administrative and secretarial support to the Insurance Section at its busy Head Office. Salary £8,080 - £9,440 (under review) plus contributory pension scheme.

Do you possess excellent secretarial skills, have some insurance experience, an organised approach and a head for figures? Do you prefer to work without supervision and in a smoke-free environment?

If so, then please write with letter and full c.v. to:

The National Trust,
36 Queen Anne's Gate,
London SW1W 9AS

Closing date: 20 March 1987.



EXECUTIVE SECRETARY TO THE CHAIRMAN

£11,000 (including bonus and benefits)

The American Institute for Foreign Study the study abroad organization, requires a high calibre experienced executive secretary for its Chairman. This is an interesting busy job with good prospects, suitable for someone aged 23+, with good A-levels and/or degree, with excellent secretarial skills (100/60) and word processing experience. Benefits include four weeks holiday, free lunches, private medical insurance and a non-contributory pension.

Please apply in writing to: Sally Brewster, The American Institute for Foreign Study, 37 Queens Gate, London SW7 5HFL.

FIRST LEADER (UK) LIMITED

An International Trading Company based in West End require experienced secretary/office manager (24+). If you are unflappable, flexible & well organised with SH/Typing/Tlx/WP/Book-keeping: £10,000 pa. Lunch provided.

Please send CV to:

Miss Andrews,
117 Piccadilly
London W1V 9FJ.

Temporary Word Processor Operators

Don't hide behind your screen

Come out into the open, and talk to us. Sit down with us and let us see exactly what you can do. We'll match you to our word processor assignments. After this we add all the benefits you would expect from the world's largest temporary help company.

And some you probably would not expect! Including the opportunity to cross train to other machines - FREE! That's why our temporaries find they have nothing to hide. Call us today.

MANPOWER Tel: 225 0505
Temporary Staff Specialists 24-hour answering service



A Flair for Design?

Set Up Photo-Shoots

This is a lovely creative environment. The company part of a young and rapidly expanding PLC specialises in design and corporate communications. They now seek a bright, trendy, streetwise type to work alongside three young designers - organising meetings, presentations, office admin etc in addition to helping with design projects. Skills: 80/55. Minimum 3 months experience. Salary: £9,000. Please call 01-400 1232.

ADMINISTRATION ASSISTANT/ PA SECRETARY

£12,000 + NEGOTIABLE

Administration assistant/PA secretary required to run the office for two Partners of a venture capital company with offices overlooking St Katherine's Dock.

Financial background, word processing experience essential, good organisational skills and ability to work on own initiative. Speeds of 100/60 plus smart appearance and pleasant manner.

Responsibilities include maintenance of both Partners' diaries, arranging lunches, board meetings, travel, preparation of monthly reports, creating and updating data bases.

Please send CV to Mrs J. Fairman, Venture Capital Funding Partners, World Trade Centre, International House, St Katherine's Way, London, E1 9UN or call 08832 2583.

(No Agencies)

RESEARCH AND PLANNING IN ADVERTISING SAL C. 9,000 JUNIOR SECRETARY

Arrange presentations and assist in the research on new accounts. The lively progressive approach of this large advertising company ensures that you have the variety and opportunity you need to succeed. They only need 6 months previous experience and will give you full training. The W/P will make your typing a breeze! If you have shorthand call us for more information.

LATE NIGHT TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY 6-8 PM

01-486 6951
STAFF INTRODUCTIONS

CAREER SECRETARY £11,000 W1

To work for dynamic, newly promoted Director of international company. Will set up his office from scratch, develop office systems, must be capable of making decisions, using own initiative and taking responsibility. Good secretarial skills required, shorthand 80 wpm sufficient.

Please apply to: 499 2242
BEAVERS LIMITED (Rec Cons)
411 Oxford Street, London, W1

TELEVISION & CINEMA £11,000

Up-market TV Advertising Co. requiring commercial secretaries to work in the company's offices in London and the Midlands. The company is a leading TV advertising agency and is looking for secretaries who can handle a fast pace and a high level of responsibility. The company is a leading TV advertising agency and is looking for secretaries who can handle a fast pace and a high level of responsibility.

01-589 8807
JOYCE GUINNESS
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

ADMIN & ORGANISATION £11,000

A good move for an experienced secretary to a leading international company. The company is a leading international company and is looking for secretaries who can handle a fast pace and a high level of responsibility. The company is a leading international company and is looking for secretaries who can handle a fast pace and a high level of responsibility.

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JOYCE GUINNESS
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

TV & PROMOTIONS £11,000

Two experienced secretaries to work in the company's offices in London and the Midlands. The company is a leading TV advertising agency and is looking for secretaries who can handle a fast pace and a high level of responsibility. The company is a leading TV advertising agency and is looking for secretaries who can handle a fast pace and a high level of responsibility.

01-589 8807
JOYCE GUINNESS
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

POSTS

DORSET INSTITUTE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT DIVISION OF BUSINESS POLICY

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER IN BUSINESS STRATEGY

Post No. 4521

Applications from candidates with a particular interest in case study writing and student centred learning methods would be welcome.

DIVISION OF MARKETING

LECTURER II/SENIOR LECTURER MARKETING MANAGEMENT

Post No. 4652

Applications from candidates with research/consultancy/business experience in strategic marketing would be particularly welcome.

Salary Range - £8,905 - £14,020

Starting Date - 1st September 1987

Closing Date - 27th March 1987

Further details and applications form from:

Staffing Officer

Dorset Institute of Higher Education

15 Allday Road

POOLE, Dorset

BA11 0BB

Tel: 0202 524111 Ext. 5031.

SCHOLARSHIPS

BRYANSTON SCHOOL DORSET

JUNIOR SCHOLARSHIPS

for entry in September 1987

The following Scholarships are offered in candidates who will be under 14 on the 1st June 1987:

Eight Academic Scholarships ranging in value from 75% to 15% of current fees. Examinations on the 11th, 12th and 13th May 1987.

One Art Scholarship worth up to 35% of current fees. Examination on the 14th May 1987.

Closing date for all applications: 29th April 1987.

For further details and application form, please contact the Headmaster, Bryanston School, Blandford, Dorset DT11 0PX, or telephone 0258 52411.

AMERICAN COLLEGE SERVICE

1000 N. 17th Street, New York, NY 10011

ST. JAMES'S CATHEDRAL CHURCH

1000 N. 17th Street, New York, NY 10011

01-373 2402

SECRETARIAL & COOKERY COURSES

AMERICAN COLLEGE SERVICE

1000 N. 17th Street, New York, NY 10011

POLYTECHNICS

KINGSTON BUSINESS SCHOOL

The Kingston Business School provides a programme of courses from undergraduates to MBA and doctoral studies with particular new course developments in Business Information Technology, Direct Marketing and Design Management. The school is housed in a modern building on a pleasant open campus with excellent library and computing facilities. Our staff and some 60 business professionals have an active involvement in research and consultancy and there are opportunities to join established projects. We are seeking to appoint three lecturers who will begin their appointments not later than 1st September, 1987.

School of Marketing and Corporate Strategy

LECTURER II/ SENIOR LECTURER IN MARKETING (2 POSTS)

We will welcome applicants from the whole range of marketing specialisms, and in particular: small business; retailing; and marketing of services. Additional preference for one of the posts will be given to individuals with experience in brand management or similar roles in industrial markets.

If you wish to discuss the post informally please phone Mr. H. Lipman, Head of School, on 01 549 1141 extension 416.

Further details and application forms from the Personnel Department, Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 2EE. Telephone number 01 549 1366 extension 505.

Closing date for the return of applications Monday 6 April 1987.

Kingston Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC

Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 2EE

Telephone 01-549 1366 extension 505.

Closing date for the return of applications Monday 6 April 1987.

Kingston Polytechnic is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

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Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames, Surrey, KT1 2EE

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PROFITABLE EXPERIENCE

By coming to MacBlain Nash you can profit from your experience, and cash in on ours.

As one of London's leading temporary agencies for top level secretaries we can offer you a wide range of senior assignments.

We pay the full market rate and, in addition, offer a non-contributory holiday pay scheme and free word processor cross training.

It'll be a profitable experience for you when you call Sally Dawson or Vanessa Horsfall.

Carrington House, 130 Regent Street, LONDON W1 Tel: 01-439 0601

(Entrance in Regent Place above Iberia Airways)

MacBlain NASH Temporary Secretaries

01-409 1232

ADMINISTRATIVE SECRETARY FERTILITY UNIT

Due to promotion a vacancy now exists at this Modern Private Hospital for the above position.

This is a challenging post and applications are invited from Secretaries with proven organisational skills along with excellent shorthand and audio typing. Previous Gynaecological experience is preferable but not essential. As this position involves considerable patient contact, a helpful personality and pleasant telephone manner are essential.

The Hospital offers a negotiable salary depending on age and experience and an excellent benefits package and working conditions.

For an application form please write to Personnel Dept. or tel 01 586 5959 ex 2710/2706

(No agencies)

Hammond Hospital Wellington

Wellington Place

London NW8 5LE

PA/ADMIN (+ FRENCH) IN SALES

Conscientious, self-motivated person wanted for very small friendly Covent Garden-based international publishing advertising company. Good secretarial experience needed. Spoken French necessary but not greatly used.

Apply in own handwriting with CV and day tel. no. to: Ms. Tamiya, 28 St. Queen St, London, WC2E 8BB.

LEGAL - NO EXP NEEDED £11,500

We have two super opportunities (one requiring audio, the other shorthand) with prestigious City firm for top calibre PA/Secretary. Both positions offer the chance to become involved in high level business and legal transactions. Call 373 4777.

Middleton Jeffers

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01-373 2402

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1000 N. 17th Street, New York, NY 10011

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SECRETARIAL & COOKERY COURSES

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LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME

PERSONAL SECRETARY

An international PLC in the Media Industry based in NW London urgently requires a personal secretary for its Chief Executive. The successful applicant will be an experienced person, probably having held a similar secretarial position with a major company before.

An executive secretary wishing to work in the NW London area - rather than the City or West End - will find this opportunity to be of considerable interest. Training in the use of word processor equipment can be provided. Excellent shorthand is necessary.

Salary by negotiation.

Impeccable references will be required.

Applications in confidence with CV enclosed.

c/o Titmus, Sainer and Webb (ref C80) 2 Serjeants Inn, London, EC4.

PA/SEC TO DIRECTOR

Finance/Personnel/Administration
Salary £XX,XXX + Benefits
Travel Group in W.London

Secretarial skills of 100/50, WP are just the basis for this job. In addition you will have a broad range of your own responsibilities, including the personnel and payroll function, and must be capable of deputising for your boss in his absence. You will need to be a quick thinker, personable & presentable, energetic, numerate and literate. With these qualities, salary will not be a limiting factor. Age 25-40.

Please send your CV to Martin Sanders, Mark Allen Travel Ltd, 1-15 King Street, Hemmelsmith W6 9HR. Tel: 01 741 9881.

SECRETARY IN PUBLISHING

Marketing Director of dynamic new book publishers in Bloomsbury requires a well educated audio secretary with min of one years exp. Good skills and ability to organise essential, WP exp an advantage. Salary negotiable.

RECEPTIONIST TELEPHONIST
2 part time positions. Experience preferred - ability to type essential. Salary negotiable.

Telephone Rose-marie Gibbs
01 631 1435

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry

requires

SECRETARY c.£8,200

This prestigious Trade Association conveniently located overlooking Trafalgar Square requires a secretary to join its team. Small enough to be friendly but large enough to provide a working environment, remuneration and fringe benefits expected by top grade staff, the Association provides a range of important high level services to the pharmaceutical industry as well as liaison with government departments and professional bodies. The person required is an experienced and well organised secretary who can deal with the output of a busy Scientific Executive Officer to ensure that the priorities of the department are met effectively. We think the job will suit someone in their 20's with some experience. Progressive salary £8,200 and wide range of fringe benefits. Apply with CV to Mrs PA Howard, Personnel Manager, 12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY. Telephone 830 3477.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARIES

SECRETARY c.£12,000 + annual Bank Bonus
City based French Bank requires a responsible French speaking secretary. The ideal candidate will be in their mid-thirties, have a minimum of 5 years experience, good shorthand and WP skills and be a native French speaker. Salary £12,000 + annual Bank Bonus. Please send CV to: Mrs J. B. Smith, Personnel Manager, 12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY. Telephone 830 3477.

ALSO SECRETARIES REQUIRED
Salary £10,000 + annual Bank Bonus. Please send CV to: Mrs J. B. Smith, Personnel Manager, 12 Whitehall, London SW1A 2DY. Telephone 830 3477.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS OF THESE AND OTHER BI-LINGUAL SECRETARIES AND OTHER POSITIONS PLEASE CONTACT JOHANN BARNETT ON 01-493 4466.

ACE POSTER BEAZLEY ASSOCIATES
12 CHANCERY LANE, W1A 1DU
(Over 100)

HOT PROPERTY!

£11,500

Very up-market SW1 property company require audio secretary to match!

Excellent speech and presentation plus financial experience required.

Age 35 maximum.

City 377 8600 West End 439 7001

SECRETARIES PLUS

The Secretarial Consultant

PA

TO ACCOUNT DIRECTOR

Opportunity for a PA who is bright, lively and enthusiastic looking to broaden experience, while providing full back up to the Account Director.

An ability to liaise with Clients at all levels, assist with client briefs and run office in general is required as are first class WP and shorthand skills. Must be able to cope under pressure when the going gets hectic.

Lively and working working environment, good prospects and benefits await the successful candidate.

Write with CV to:

Adam Mudd
Module Advertising
35, Bedfordbury,
London WC2.

BANKING RECRUITMENT SPECIALIST

Required for busy expanding City based consultancy to deal with well established non secretarial recruitment. Previous banking or recruitment experience of a least one year preferred.

For more information on this position please call Mrs. McKay on 623 3444.

TRADING START UP

£14,000 + Mktg

Next month a very successful and rapidly growing US securities house will start trading in the London Market. As a result there are two opportunities:

1. An experienced and confident Executive Secretaries to go in at the ground floor. Each will be fully trained in a team of 100 staff, carrying out a full secretarial and administrative role in a expanding and fast growing international firm.

2. A confident and outgoing personality combined with the ability to remain calm under pressure are essential for this interesting position.

Suits 100/60 Age 22-30

CITY OFFICE 600 0286

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ADMIN PA £12,000

+ EXCELLENT BENEFITS

To take full responsibility for the day to day running of a large international Co. Working with VPs, organising and attending to all correspondence, both internal and external, with good secretarial skills. Please call Christine La Sur for immediate interview.

01-837 6444

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Salary £11,000

Required for office in Knightsbridge. Must be experienced in shorthand, word processing and tele. Telephone 788-6474

Ring Cathy Collins 240 5211 Staffline Rec Co Ltd

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SALES & MARKETING

PARIS AREA
£ very negotiable

Confident college leaver with some work experience or second jobber? International company serving major oil concerns needs your excellent secretarial skills together with flexible personality. You will have true scope for solving problems and assisting in a most interesting business and, of course, you will be using your French daily!

International Secretaries

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MAKE A GOOD START WITH GERMAN

Just leaving college? Let us help you to find the right job:

We currently have openings for bilingual secretaries in banking, publishing and commerce - to name a few, each position offering you scope for progression and plenty of opportunity to use your German. Starting salaries will be around £8,000 per annum. For more information call us now.

International Secretaries

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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Edited by Peter Dear and Paul Henderson

Radio Active fall-out

CHOICE

● Hello Mum (BBC2, 10.15pm) is live comedy from the Radio Active team and is clearly designed to rival Channel 4's *Who Dares Wins*. After two episodes, it is looking confident and getting sharper. It must be the only comedy programme topical enough not just to mention the journalist Duncan Campbell but actually to impersonate him.

● Apart from a brief period after the Second World War, the police have usually had a bad press. In the last century, after the death of a policeman during a riot, a jury returned a verdict of justifiable homicide. A policeman on the beat today notices a greater reluctance on the part of the public to help out. He has been assaulted twice and adds gloomily, "Now it seems that everyone wants to have

a go, either verbally or physically." Horizon (BBC2, 8.10pm) looks at the effects of stress upon the police and the reluctance to admit to it. The John Wayne Syndrome examines macho thinking in the force and talks to some of the victims of stress. A policewoman describes how the Harrods bombing, at which she was present, caused her severe mental and physical disorder. This received no sympathetic treatment. "The gap between us and senior management is growing wider," announces a policeman, and another relates a litany of names that contributed to the extreme strain on his marriage. "There was Greenham Common, the Libyan Embassy, the miners' dispute..."

● A few years ago the very worst that liberal middle-class dramas could contemplate was cancer or the discovery of homosexuality in the family. Now there is *Aids*. Intimate Contact (ITV, 9pm) is set in a world of rich trappings — private jets, exclusive golf clubs, and houses as detached as the characters. An unsympathetic businessman (Daniel Massey) is horrified to find he has *Aids*, admitting sourly to his wife that it was the result of a drunken transaction with a prostitute on a business trip. His wife (Claire Bloom) puts on a brave face reminiscent of Celia Johnson in *Brief Encounter*, which in some ways is an emotional and spiritual predecessor to this example of middle-class crisis.

Chris Petit



Wheelchair-bound Detective Robert T. Ironside careers into action again with the return of the 60s series *Ironside* (BBC1, 2.05pm)



Devastated: When taken ill, results of his tests bring shattering news for Clive Gregory (Daniel Massey) in *Intimate Contact* (ITV, 9pm)

BBC1

6.00 Cee-fax AM. 6.55 Weather. 7.00 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson, and Jeremy Paxman. National and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and traffic reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; and weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25.

8.40 Watchdog. Lynn Faulds Wood and John Stapleton investigate consumer complaints. 8.55 Regional news and weather. 9.00 News and weather. 9.05 Day to Day. With Robert Kilroy-Gibb. 9.45 Parent Programme. News of Bournemouth's Well-Woman Centre for post-natal care. 10.00 News and weather. 10.05 Neighbours. (r) 10.25 Children's BBC. With Philip Schofield. 10.30 Play School. 10.50 The Wombles. (r)

10.55 Five to Eleven. Leonard Fenton with a thought for the day. 11.00 News and weather. 11.05 Gardeners' World. The advantages of plastic and floating cloches. (r) 11.35 Open Air. Includes news and weather at 12.00.

12.20 The Tom O'Connor Roadshow. Variety show from Plaza Leisure Centre, Exeter. 12.55 Regional news and weather. 1.00 One O'Clock News with Martyn Lewis. Weather. 1.25 Neighbours. Des enjoys himself so much with the zoo and her children at the zoo that he makes her a proposition. 1.50 Hockey Cockey. (r)

2.05 *Ironside*. A welcome repeat of the crime series starring Raymond Burr as the wheelchair-bound detective, this afternoon solving the case of a robbery at a race track. 2.55 Music Match. A light-hearted music quiz presented by Barry Cryer. 3.25 Valerie. American domestic comedy series.

11.55 Weather.

BBC2

6.55 Open University Maths. Inverse Functions. Ends at 7.20.

8.55 The Week in the Larder. (r) 9.55 Daytime Live. A weekly vote? 10.00 For Four- and five-year-olds. 10.15 Music: harmony. 10.35 The story of a garden. 11.00 Paul Potts. Travels by train from Toronto to Vancouver. 11.42 English: spinners. 11.43 Tutorial Topics: disputes.

12.08 The Italians: a profile of Mauro Flamigni, factory shop steward, and family man. 12.40 A discussion on the ethics of test-tube babies. 1.08 Micro Live. Economics: to buy or not to buy. 2.00 News and weather. 2.02 Words and pictures. 2.17 Minehead out of the holiday season.

2.35 Sign Extra. A version for the hearing impaired of *Bizzard's Wizard Woodwork*. (r) 3.00 News and weather. 3.03 The Ascent of Man. Part ten of Dr Bronowski's personal history of mankind. (r)

3.50 News, regional news, and weather. 4.00 Pamela Armstrong. 4.30 Reputations. Anthony Howard presents a portrait of 'Rab' Butler. (r)

5.20 Did You Know...? An edited programme in which comment was passed on The Clothes Show, Frocks on the Box, Bookmark, and Chuzzlewit. Directed by Joseph McGrath. 3.25 Thames news headlines. 3.30 The Young Doctors. 4.00 Tickle on the Tum. Village tales for the young. 4.10 Battling. (r) 4.20 How Dare You! with Clive Webb, John Gorman, and Carrie Gray. 4.35 Roadrunner. 4.45 The Secret World of Pollyanna. The story of a young girl who lives in a world of her own. Starring Katie Reynolds. (Oracle)

5.15 Camouflage. 5.55 Shipshape. 6.00 News. 6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Prayer for the Day. (r) 6.30 Today. 6.35, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Business News. 6.55, 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 The Week on 4. 8.43 Glyn Worsnip scans the Archives for news of the week that is relevant today. 8.57 Weather. Travel. 9.00 News. 9.05 Start the Week with Richard Ingrams and Alan Coren. Their guests are John Walters, from the world of music journalism, and Kate Adie. 9.08 News. 9.15 The Archers. 9.20 The Archers. 9.25 The Archers. 9.30 The Archers. 9.35 The Archers. 9.40 The Archers. 9.45 The Archers. 9.50 The Archers. 9.55 The Archers. 10.00 The Archers. 10.05 The Archers. 10.10 The Archers. 10.15 The Archers. 10.20 The Archers. 10.25 The Archers. 10.30 The Archers. 10.35 The Archers. 10.40 The Archers. 10.45 The Archers. 10.50 The Archers. 10.55 The Archers. 11.00 The Archers. 11.05 The Archers. 11.10 The Archers. 11.15 The Archers. 11.20 The Archers. 11.25 The Archers. 11.30 The Archers. 11.35 The Archers. 11.40 The Archers. 11.45 The Archers. 11.50 The Archers. 11.55 The Archers. 12.00 The Archers. 12.05 The Archers. 12.10 The Archers. 12.15 The Archers. 12.20 The Archers. 12.25 The Archers. 12.30 The Archers. 12.35 The Archers. 12.40 The Archers. 12.45 The Archers. 12.50 The Archers. 12.55 The Archers. 1.00 The Archers. 1.05 The Archers. 1.10 The Archers. 1.15 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